VOL. XXVI-NO. 46.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MAY 2, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 1.526.

TRAVELLER'S	
CLEVELAND, LOBAIN & T	WHEELING BAILBOAD.
Nerth.	South.
Mo. 2 6 20 a. m	No. 5 6 00 st. m
No. 4 3 87 p. m	No. 1 10 02 a m
No. 4 3 87 p. m No. 5 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 22 p. m
Local 845 p.m	Local 245 a. m.
Whreling a Lake	ERIE BAILWAY.
North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m	No. 3 7 18 a.n
No. 6 1 05 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.r
No. 8 5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 45 p.h
Local 8 3t a. m	Local 3 (5 p.L.
PITTSEURG, FT. WA	

GOING EAST 14...... Daily except Sunday....... GOING WEST

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS. Mount Vernon and Pau Handle Kouteat Orrville

NORTH.
No. 35 Express...10:10 p m No. 2 Express...10:36 a m No. 27 Express 4:20 a m No. 38 Express...4:13 p m No. 38 Express...4:13 p m No. 28 Express...10:32 p m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Eric street, Massillon, Ohio.

P. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Eric street, Massillon, O ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U.S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business currusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining countres.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Doubles in processing the contradiction of the contr HERMAN ORPOSITE BANK, Hoter Contract Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL RANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashler

PIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, Pres dent: C. Steese Cashier. DRUGGISTS.

T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera Mouse, Massillon, Ohio FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Un dertaker, No. 23 West Main street. PHYSICIANS:

R. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Irac-tice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Mas fillou, Ohio. Office hour, 7 to 5 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Nam street.

MANUFACTORIES.

DHILLP BLUMENS MEIN, Manufacturer of

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c. MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn

& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a su-perior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron. MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-tures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Boy-

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofe and Gen-ral fron Structures.

GROCERIES.

ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and Cealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware-touse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to produce patents for inventions, trade marks, designs,

expeditions for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditions w. A. Redinond,
Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular

To the Citizens of Massillon and Vicinity.

Hear what the distinguished Dr. R. MceFar land says of the liver: That by far the greater portion of the ailments that alliet mankind can be truced to the liver is now conceded by physicians of every school. Dr. R. MackFarland in his large experience with disease his discovered a nile two distributions of the liver and all the liver and the liver and the liver and the liver and all the liver and the liver and all the liver and the liver and all the liver and the liver and the liver and all the liver and a mo t wonderful remedy for the liver and all the effects that arise therefrom such as sick headache, nervo's headache, nemelian and constipation. Hear what the dorfor says, "I consider this medicine a specific for these diseases and will give \$10 for a case of sick headache they will not cure, or constitution, if used as directed on the inside of the boxes. The name of this medicine is the fudam Pill—50 pills in a box, does, one pill or going to bed." We can tell you more. They will cure themse tism and dystep side every time. All we ask is a trial to cooking the same of the side every time. more. They will can themse to mand dystep one every time. All we ask is a trial to concern a the most discreditions see that you get Dr. Mac Farbaid's Pill, nearnification at Gener, Ohio, gold yellow in color, all others claimed to be Dr. MacFarbaid's are futudes Z. T. Bail/ly. Massillon, only, s. epsthem. Ask him for reference This is the great blood searcher of the world. If they concerningles not and chres skill distance. dra syon complexion and circs skindiscases Try them and don't I'll. If from may comes you cannot get them of agents or you drazgst so ad to the dispensary at I'r. R. MicFarbud, Genoa Ohio. Seed by mail to all pasts of the U.S. upon Ohio Sent by man-receipt of price, \$1.00

Hello, Central!

"Hello, Central!" "Hello! " 'Is that Massillon?" "Yes, sir." "Connect me with the Plano Manufacturing Company's office" "Go ahead." "Hello, Breuzer" "Well, what is it?" "Have you any improvements this year on binders and mowers?" "I should say so, we have the finest binder that's in Eastern Ohio." "Well." "Why you had the finest looker and easiest running binder last year I ever saw, my neighbor cut his whole harvest with two horses, and he has a very hilly farm." "Well." "I will come down for binder and my neighbor for a mower-we wil drive down." "Yes." "Say, hello." "Well;
"Do you carry twine?" "Yes str, in car load lots
at Hemperly & Jacob's. We have the inside
rack on twine this year. We bought early."
"Good bye." "Good bye."

Her Sons and Daughters Celebrating Throughout the Land.

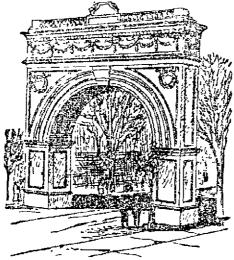
Thousands of Soldiers Participate in the Military Parade.

The Greatest Affair of Its Kind Ever Held in the Union-The Banquet at the Metropolitan Opera House the Most Magnificent Ever Held in These United States, or Perhaps in the World-Distinguished People from all Sections

NEW YORK, May 1.—After the exercises at the sub-treasury were over the presidential party took carriages and were driven to the reviewing stand in Madison square to watch the military parade. The head of the column was at distinguished audience. Mayor Grant Wall street, and as soon as Gen. Scholannounced the toasts and sentiments. field was informed that the president had reached the reviewing stand the order "Forward, march" was given, and the long column of brilliantly uniformed men moved up town to the strains of inspiring music and to the delight of the tens of thousands along the line of march. The governor of each state marched at the head of his troops, accompanied by his staff.

Gen. Schofield and staff were followed by 450 West Point cadets and 1,000 regulars, after which came, the marines, and sailors, numbering about 1,000. Following the regular troops were the national guard of the different states as follows: Delaware led with 750 men under Gov. B. T. Biggs,

Next came Pennsylvania with 8,000 men in line, Gov. James A. Beaver commanding, and staff, Division Commander Maj. Gen. John F. Hartrantt. The Second brigade. Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley. Fifth regiment, Col. Theodore Burchfield: Tenth regiment, Col. A. L. the nations of the earth. Generations Hawkins; Fourteenth regiment, Col. P. vet unborn will share the glories and D. Perchment; Fifteenth regiment, Col. W. A. Kreps: Sixteenth regiment, Col. W. J. hulings; Eighteenth regiment,



THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Col. N. M. Smith; Sheridan battery, Capt. C. S. W. Jones: Battery B. Capt. A. E. Hunt. Third brigade, Brig. Gen. J. B. S. Gobin—The governor's troop, Capt. A. H. Perkins; Battery C, Capt. Wm. Denithorne, Jr.; Fourth regiment, Col. S. D. Lehr; Eighth regiment, Col. M. J. Keech: Twelfth regiment, Col. F. W. Lloyd; Thirteenth regiment, Col. E.

Following Pennsylvania was the militia of the following states: New Jersey, 3,700 men; Georgia, 35; Connecticut, 600; Massachusetts, 1,500. Maryland, 500; South Carolina, 350; New Hampshire, 100; Virginia, 500; New York, 12,000; North Carolina, 150; Rhode Island, 450, Vermont, 750; Kentucky,

450.

Ohio—3.500 men. Governor Joseph B. Foraker commanding, and staff; First regiment infantry, Cincinnati, Col. Frederick W. Moore; First troop of cavalry, Cleveland, Capt. George A. Garretson, and other troops.

Louisiana, 400; Mississippi, 600; Michigan, 400; District of Columbia, 800; Florida, 200; West Virginia, 500. After the militia came 150 men of the Loyal Legion, in command of Col.

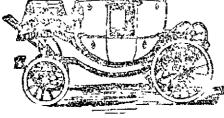
Lovall Farragut. The third division was composed of G. A. R. posts. William Warner, national commander, and Harrison Clarke, department commander, in a catriage, led the Grand Army men. The first division was made up of two men from each post throughout the state, making in all 1,200 men. Then followed the New York City posts, numbering 6,000 men, under the command of Col. William P. Walton; the Brooklyn posts of 4,000 men, under the command of Henry W. Knight,

THE BANQUET.

bringing the big parade to a close.

The Most Remarkable One Ever Held in America, or Perhaps in the World.

The last part of the pair de passed the reviewing stand at 6.30 p. m. The previousing stand at 0.00 p. m. The plate previous at all once retired from the plate form which he had occupied six hours. After a short interval of test he was mentioned as a short interval of test he was much as a short interval of test he was much as a short interval of test he was much as a short interval of test he was much as a short interval of test interval. no onto the Metrepolitan Opera house where the banquet was given. The present was welcomed at the entrance in as nearly as possible the same mans. ner as on the research to be Monday night. and was at one occound to his soil at the table of honor in the center of a triangular group of twenty-eight tables.



WASHINGTON'S COACH. the whole number of guests being about

The banquet room presented a magnificent appearance, the superb floral and other decorations having been rearranged since the previous night with many new and beautiful features added.

Mayor Grant presided, and at the president's table were also seated Vice; regions to the teast instread. and other decorations having been re-Mayor Grant presided, and at the

President Morton, ex-President Cleve-land, Governor Hill, Senator Evarts, Bishop Potter, Chief Justice Fuller, Ad-miral Porter, Secretary Proctor, Maj. Gen. Schofield, Judge Andrews, Gen, Sherman, James Russell Lowell, ex-President Hayes, Speaker Cole, Hon. S.

S. Cox, C. M. Bowen and Elbridge T.

After Bishop Potter, in response to Mayor Grant's invitation, had said grace THE DAY IN NEW YORK, Mayor Grant's invitation, had said grace the pleasant task of disposing of the bounteous feast began.

The banquet was the most remarkable one ever held in America, or perhaps in the world, in point of arrangement and execution of detail. The chief steward. seated at a central point, directed every movement of the army of subordinates by means of electricity. At a touch of his bell every roast was carved, every cork drawn, every course served, simultaneously, thus avoiding any confusion of courses of wines and insuring the perfect accuracy of every movement on the part of the assistants. The cost of Participate-The Toasts and Responses. | the banquet is said to have been \$35,000.

At 9 o clock the appearance of Mrs. Harrison and party in the president's box, followed quickly by that of hundreds of other ladies in the auditorium, gave the signal for the speaking to begin. The vast theater was then crowded with a



COOKING FLOAT,

Gov. Hill in his address of welcome at the barquet said: "Welcome to allcitizens, strangers, friends. Our display upon the ample waters of this harbor, our parades in the broad streets of this nativity of a heaven-born republic among vet unborn will share the glories and blessings of the government transmitted to us and them by our revolutionary sires. The sentiments of every true American are expressed in the hope that faction may not destroy, that pride may not undermine and that sectionalism may not divide this fair Republic; but that its borders may still further be extended, its commemorary float upon every sea, the stars upon its flag may be trebled, its free institutions may live on and flourish and its liberty-loving people may continue to work out the problem of self-government so long as freedom uself exists and until time shall be no more.

"Keep, God, the farest, the poblest land that lies beneath the sun— Our country, our whole country and our country ever one."

The toast "George Washington" was drunk standing, in silence.

"Our People."

Ex-President Grover Cleveland reponded to the toast, "Our People," follows:

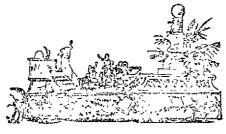
The mention of a people may well suggest sober and impressive reflections. The subject was not beneath the divine thought when the promise was given to the children of Israel. "I will take you tome for a people and I will be to you a God." This idea of divine relationship to a people is also be organized in the fervent reverence, yea, happy is that people whose god is the Lord. The influence of these reflections is upon me as I sreak of those who, after darkness and doolt and struggle, burst forth in the bright light of independence and liberty, and became "Our People"-ree, determined and confident-challenging the wonder of the universe, preclamping the dignity of man, and myoking the aid and favor of

Almight's Goes.

One hundred years have passed. We have announced and approved to the world our mission and made our destiny secure. We point to the graves of many thomsands of our people who have bravely died in defense of convertionals with made approved. our national salety and perpetulty, fully bearing testimony to their love of country, to an invincible living host standing leady to enforce our national rights and pioteet our land. Our churches, our schools and universities, and our benevoleutinestitutions which beautify every fown and hamlet, and look out from

every fown and hamle, and look out from every hillside, testify to the value our people place upon religious teaching, advanced education and upon deeds of charity.

Let us then have an abiding faith in "Our People." Let petulance and discontent with popular action disappear before the truth that in any and all circumstances the will of the people, between it may be accessed as the in any and all circumstances the will of the people, however it may be exercised is the law of our national existence. But there is danger. I fear that the stope of the words "Our People" and all they import are not always fully apprehended. The rich metrians or capitalist in the centre of wealth and enter use, hardly adds a glimpee of the country bin Isanth at his force or the farmer in his field, and these in their turn



RISTORICAL PLOAT.

know but little of the lancrets who crowd our manufactories and initials their own world of toil, or or the thousands who liber in our tol, or of the Gousands who from non-mines, it more sentatives of every element of our nogulation and industries a sould be rath-ered to cheef they would find but but of purely said hand personal interest in com-mon, and upon a smerticial dince backing would lies on to denote that only people was

mende is the in weight and trainers, also read from made the view of the control of the who saw the first dive of the Republic. It there now the first dive of the Republic. It there now the a revival of our love for the amendes which on country represents the diverge of man's treedor, and equality and a control of sense of the solicium responsibility and a control of sense of the solicium responsibility as well as the badge the People," the father backers us on itel as those with an explicit and entire the control of the country and with maintained country. Though douds may say the say darks entitle heavens, they shall be described, and we shall see the low of God's promite say clearly in the sky and shall read beneate to biazing in radiant characters—the words, "Our Teople."

The fourth toast, "The Stat's," was respended to by Fitzhugh Lee, governor of the State of Virginia, who spoke as tol-

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLE-MEN-The manusuration of George V ashington as the first pre-adent of the United States, is the event in American history we are celebrated.

Virginia, in giving this illustrious patriot to the whole country, recognizes the fact that though one state may contain the locality of his birth and the place of his burial, no one state can bound his boundless fame, but that

state can bound his boundless fame, but that on the wings of renown his glory has been wafted to all parts of the known world, and now each state in the American Union is equally interested in all that pertains to the hero's life, services and character. * *

The national crown which binds the brows of the states, is indeed brillhant with the millitary and civic deeds of his splendid career; for "called by his country to the defence of her liberties, he triumphantly undicated the rights of humanity, and on the pillars of national independence laid the foundation of a great republic."

Twice invested with the supreme magistracy by the ununitions voice of a free people has

by the unanimous voice of a free people, he surpassed in the cabinet the glones of the field, and voluntarily resigning accepte and sword, retired to the shades of Mount Vernon. Magnanmors in youth, glorious through life, great in death—his highest ambition was the happiness of mankind, his noblest victory the conquest of himself.

In considering the states, therefore, we must

the conquest of himself.

In considering the states, therefore, we must remember the tather of our country, not only for the services of his sword, not only because he was president of the convention in 1787, which framed the constitution, but because it was due to his great influence that the constitutional helm of our government was attached to the ship-of-state, when first haunched on her great experimental voyage. ***

The republic of to-day should be the republic of the fathers—the United States of 1881, inder our present distinguished their magistrate, will then be the United States of 1841 and 1789, when the sceptre of power was in the hands of a William Henry Harrison, and a George Washington. ***

May it so continue, and may the contest hereafter, between the states, be, for the promotion of commerce and civilization, the system of agricultural and manutaching wealth and the development of the arts and sciences, white each state is labourg at the same time to promote the common glory of the United States. Then may we hear the harmonious invocations from forty-two hearts, ascending to our fathers' God, sweeping into the heavens and rising above the state, that state shall not lift up its sword against state, neither shall not lift up its sword against state, neither shall not lift up its sword against state, neither shall not lift up its sword against state, neither shall not lift up its sword against state, neither shall not lift up its sword against state, neither shall not her who was any more, and that the right of peac, union and free variating hills—and in your harbor here may "Liberty enlight mag the world" join the swinning anthem and proclaim to her subjects everywhere, that the problem of tree, popular and constitutional government has been solved upon the American continent.

In his response to the toast of the Fed-

In his response to the toast of the Federal constitution Chief Justice Fuller, after a trief, but comprehensive, analysis of the constitution, concluded by say ing: "This matchles instrument vindicates its atle to immortality. The conservative evolution that characterized it has enabled it to pass the century since its birth with its machinery, no cog or wheel dssplaced, still noiselessly and easily working; to receive direct amendment to absorb the results of frequent construction, and to emerge from the Civil War, drawing dew visor from the strain to which it had been subjected." Senator Daniels' response to "The

Senate was an analysis of the senate's position in the frame-work of government, and he held that as the representative of the equal powers of the states it formed the keystone of the governmental arch.

"The Presidency" was responded to by ex-President Rutherford B. Haves "The Judiciary" was reponded to by Senator William M. Evarts.

"The Army and Navy." Gen. Sherman, in response to the toast, said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND KIND FRIENDS-One hundred years ago in this goodly City of New York, our first president, Gen. George Washington, took his solemn oath "to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States," and thereby became commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia, when called into service.

service.

Seventy-two years after, his most worthy successor, Abraham Lincoln, took the same identical oath, and, addressing his dissatisfied countrymen from the portice of the Capitol in Washington, reminded them that he had no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while he had the most solemn one to preserve protect and defend it. preserve, protect and defend it.

preserve, protect and defend it.

In like manner the army and navy have their eath registered in hearen to support and defend the constitution, to obey the president and all appointed over them, for they are the very instruments provided by the constitution to enable him to protect and defend it whenever force is necessary; and no government on ever force is necessary; and no government or earth has yet been devised when, at times, force has not been necessary.

On such an occasion as this, you, the citizens

of America, have a perfect right to inquire of your krightly servants, have you been true and faithful to your eaths during the past Making due allowance for the usual infirmi-

yes!
Fortunately we are not compelled to look back into Orecian, Roman or European history for illustration.
Washington himself was the best type of the citizen-soldier this world has yet produced. As a boy, a surveyor of band; as an arise to Gen. Braddock, and an explorer as far west as was then prudent, he was educated in the set possible school of a soldier. He read much—he thought more, always snared the labous and dangers of his command, sympathized with them in their districts and wrongs, and during the war of independence and airc, yets. nig the war of independence and after, always their advocate with congress and the Apart from his public history he has left an

Apart from his puloic fistory he its fert in extensive correspondence which his been faithfully preserved by Sparks, whose obtains a mass of knowledge which every American youth should study, and even menuous of congress might consult wall profit.

On the 2'th of Se deather, life, he wrote to the preside for congress his pulgicient of the the preside 1 or congress his judgment of the comparative value, if a recomm at serse, of the resultars and militia. Again, on the 21st of April, 1768, from Variev house, he varies to John Ramister, from a delegate in congress, in letter feel of wisdom and foresignt a would like to quan largely from this left in bet thue and the orders on do not warrant it, and I will be a feel of the constant of the stress of the second or the stress.

like to quou la goly from this left it, but the and the outes on do not warrant it, and I will limit try when a short queritor.

Writanzot the leabousy on the part of congress to too array be says. The same, style-cause no nearly of men in the tributen states has paid a more sacrea to go a to the processor seed congress than to a to the processor seed congress than to a to the processor seed congress than to a tributen from the fact in the smallest deviation from the fact in the root less and that no history now recent to a tributen an instance of an array seed to the array be said that no history now recent to a construct the match of the fact of the same transmission of the fact of the same transmission and the fact to a dear of the fact of the fact

remains a control of the second of the style our country or n, and there'w uper assethe prospect of a permanent Upon," a cobect form to the leant, which he are the accomplish by wase forethought, by called by complish in wise ferethousht, let anded by reason of lead realousies and mean economy. Who will now say that it his wise conseel had been norded, we might not have earred the horious and great expense of our trul Warren On the same occasion President Washington renewed his recommendation, often made before, for the establishment of the National Military scalemy, to teach the secrete of war, the want of which he had so often telt in his previous experience. Even this was not begun till 1812, rather to utilize the old formacks at Wost Palat Lift over by the Revolutionary.

Army than as a school of science, and it was not till 1818 that it assumed the dimensions of not till lels that it assumed the dimensions of a National Military academy, with the results which have excited the admiration of the world. Still occasionally breaks out the same spirit of jealousy toward the army based on the old English doctrine that a standing army is a threat to a free people, a doctrine which may have some force where that army is com-manded by a prince claiming to govern by

is a threat to a tree people, a doctrine which may have some force where that army is commanded by a prince claiming to govern by divine right, but is simply ridiculous when our sovereignty remains with the recople themselves, whose chief magistrate is one of us, clothed with temporary and responsible power. After a hundred years' experience the time has come for this icalousy to disappear.

When Washington took his oath his army was composed of the wrecks and remainders of his old revolutionary army, amounting to 2,232 men, which he organized into a battalion of infantry. When in 17% he relinquished his command to a constitutional successor, that army had grown to be 3,333 men, consisting of a general staff, a squadron of dragoons, a battallion of artificities and engineers, and three regiments of intantry. On this tasis has been built up the present military establishment of the United States, admitting of \$3,564 efficers and men, many of whom are non-combatants, and a militia force in reserve of 7,921,483 men

and men, many of whom are non-combatants, and a militia force in reserve of 7,921,482 men capable of bearing arms. I will not even attempt to trace the many changes in organization meantime, further than to assert that, according to the state of the nation and demands of the occasion, it has fallen at times to a mere skeleton, and risen again to a million of men, for in this category I include the volunteers of the Mexican and Civil wars. These were as much regulars as the first infantry or the fifth artillery; they wore the same uniform, used the same arms, shared the same dingers, were bound by the same laws and Filowed the same flag. How different from the time when, in the cold winter of 1777, Gen. Washington had to import Baron Steuben, a soldier reared in the school of the great Frederic, to teach his army at Valley Forge the first rudiments of organization, subordination and discipline—lessons which took deep root and enabled his great chief to lead that army from victory to victory up to the end at Yorktown.

The farce of Baron Scuben's teaching was transmitted down after the war of the Revolution from generation to generation, and is felt even unto this day; but to Gen. Washington

transmitted down after the war of the Revolu-tion from generation to generation, and is felt even unto this day; but to Gen. Washington chiefly every soldier of this land turns with reverential awe because they realize that he loved order, system, economy and faithful service, that by his own example, by his teach-ings and writings he impressed on everybody the value of discipline and subordination to rightful authority perfectly consistent with

ings and writings he impressed on everybody the value of discipline and subordination to rightful authority perfectly consistent with American (titzenship. In this spirit has the present army of the United Stares been trained, and though predicted by Europeans, there is no instance in our military history of the usurpation of civil power—not warranted by the law of the land. Of the labors toils and sufferings of our little army on our remote frontiers, I could paint many a picture as true and touching as that given by the father of his country about his own army at Valley Forge, and I answer again the army of the United States has been as true to their oaths as the needle to the pole.

Men, horses and the fundamental principles of the nulliary science remain the same today as when Washington led and taught his revolutionary army, the same patient endurance of the labor and hardships of war, the same submission to discipline and authority, the same patiente devotion to our country's honor and its flag, which is the symbol of all that is glo-tous and good in our national character; but the instruments of war have changed, and are still changing with a rapidity which contounds the ancients and calls for new and joinger men. Should unhappily an occasion arise I am sure these will come forth, worthy successors to their noble sites. Tear from your histories the annals of heroic valor, patient endurince and devotion to the flag by the sold-ers of your country during the past

from your histories the annals of heroic valor, patient endur one and devotion to the flag by the soldlers of your country during the past century, and you will leave a void indeed.

I can with equal confidence speak of our navy, for I claim to be somewhat of a webfoot myself, having crossed the line twice in a man-of-war, and have seen old Neptune come over the sale with his brush and bucket, but in the presence of the veterans here I i el unsuited to them, you to any midshipman, who has graduated at our most valuable navalue ademy at Amagolis, and who has done I s first at Annapolis, and who has done is first cruise at sen, a better knowledge of their pro-fession than i possess. We are brothers in the same cause, follow

the same flag, and share the same destiny. They have to combat not only the dangers of war, but the-e of the shoals, storms and tempests of the sea. Their deeds of gallautry, of heroism, of devotion to their country and its honored flag, from the revolutionary war to the present moment irradiate. American history with annels which will tribulate the tory with annals which will stimulate the youth of our country to follow their examples for ages to come.

Sicel, steam, electricity and nitro-glycerine

Steel, steam, electricity and nitro-glycerine have revolutionized the navies of the world, have banished from the high seas the majestic line of battle ship, the handsome frigate and speedy sloop, and in their stead have substituted monitors and steel-clads, real monsters, of the most uncouth patterns, so that were Nelson and Collingwood, John Paul Jones and Stewart recalled to earth they would find themselves strangers on their own decks. The world will go ahead, and I have abundant faith that the heroic youth of our navy will keep well abreast in these modern inventions. keep well abreat in these modern inventions, and, should the occasion arise, they, too, will prove equal to it, as they have everdone in the

Therefore, let me conclude with what I might have begun and huished with:
"The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white and blue."

James Russell Lowell in the course of his response on "hterature" said: "Laterature has been put somewhat low on the lists of toests' doebtless in deterence to necessity of arrangement, but perhaps the place assigned to it here may be taken as roughly indicating that which it occupies in the general estimation. And yet I venture to claim for it an influence (whether for good or evil) more durable and more widely operative than that exorted by any other form in which human genius has found expression.

I am not insensible to the wonder and exhitaration of a material growth without example in rapidity and explaision, but I am also not insensible to the grave perils latent in any civilization which allows its chief energies, and interests to be wholly absorbed in the parsuit of mundane prosperity, "Rejoice, young man, again I say rejoice; let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth; but remember that for all these things God will call thee unto judgmere." I admire our energy, our entered so our inventivenessour multiplicate our sources, no man more: but it is to less visible tenumerative virtues. I persist to think-ing that nations chiefly live, and for the higher meaning of their lives. Prosperous wirman is in other ways contented with more soleous, success, bin that nation is a more heade supplying it mes to there notes which does not a c'apowiedge. a truer prosecuty and a richer content-ment in the traces of the mind. Railways and tele tupus region d by the a thous utiline are excellent theirs in then was Intidouble wrether it be of their pools and sleepers, that the rounds that mole of that ladder by was homen for nations comb to the fer maint of ther highest purpose and tune on

The Presidend's speech.

President Harrison was to have responded at the point, where 2th offerings teast was scheduled, but tous pert of the programme was teatrangel, and the president remained on the list as the last speaker. He did not rise to respond to the teast, "The United States," until a very late hour. It is under teed that that this delay was at his own suggestion, in order to give him more time to rest after his fatiguing day's work. The president was pale and seemed very fired. President Harrison was veciferously applauded when he finally arose. He said: MR, PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS

-I should be unjust to myself, and what is more serious. I should be unjust to you, if I did not at this first and last opportunity express to you the deep sense

obligation of and thankfulness which I feel for these many personal and official courtesies which have been extended to me since I came to take part in this celebration. [Applause]. The official representatives of the State of New York and of this great city have attended me with the most courteous kindness, omitting no attention that could make my stay among you pleasant and gratifying. From you and at the hands of those who have thronged the streets of the city to-day I have received the most cordial expressions of good will. I would not, however, have you understand that these loud acclaims have been in any sense appropriated as a personal tribute to myself. I have realized that there was that in this occasion and in all these interesting incidents which have made it so profoundly impressive to my mind, which was above and greater than any living man. [Applause]. I have realized that that tribute of coridal interest which you have manifested was rendered to that great office which, by the favor of a greater people, I now exercise, than to me. [Applause]. The occasion and all of its incidents will be memorable not only in the history of your city, but in

the history of our country. New

York did not succeed in retaining the

seat of national government here, though she made liberal provision for the assembling of the first congress in the expectation that the congress might find its permanent home here. But though you lost that which you coveted, I think the representatives here of all the states will agree that it was fortunate that the first inauguration of Washington took place in the state and in the city of New York. For where in our country could the centennial of the event have been so worthly celebrated as here? What seaboard offered so magnificent a bay on which to display our merchant and naval marine: What city offered thoroughtares so magnificent or a people so great or so generous as New York has poured out to celebrate that event? I have received at the hands of the committee who have been charged with the onerous details, exacting and too often unthankful of this demonstration, evidence of their confidence in my physical endurance. [Laughter.] I must also acknowledge still one other obligation. The committee having in charge the exercises of this event have also given moanother evidence of their confidence which has been accompanied with some embarrassment. As I have noticed the progress of this banquet it seemed to me that each of these speakers had been made acquainted with his theme before he took his seat at the banquet, and that I alone was left to make acquaintance with m, theme when I sat down at the table. I preferred to substitute for the official title which is upon the programme that fanuliar and fireside expression "Our Country." I congratulate you to-day as one of the instructive and interesting features of this occasion, that these great thoroughfares, dedicated to trade, have closed their doors and covered up the insignias of commerce; that your great exchanges have closed, and your citizens given themselves up to the observance of the celebration in which we are participating. I believe that patriotism has been intensified in many hearts by what we have witnessed to-day. I believe that patriotism has been placed into a higher and holier fame in many hearts. The bunting with which you have covered your walls, these patriotic inscriptions must go down and the wage and trade resumed again. Here, may I not ask you to carry those inscriptions that now hang on the walls into your homes, into the schools of your city, into all your great institutions where children are gathered, and teach them that the eye of the young and old should look upon the flag as one of the familiar glories of every American. Have we not learned that no stocks and bonds nor land is our country. It is a spiritual thought that is in our minds—it is the flag and what it stands for: it is the fireside and the home: it is the thoughts that are in our hearts, born of the inspiration, which comes with the story of the flag of martyrs to liberty. It is the graveyard into which a common country has gathered the unconscious deeds of those who died that the thing might live which we love and call our country, rather than anything that can be touched or seen. Let me add a thought due to our country's future. Perhaps never have we been so well equipped for war upon land as now, and we have never seen the time when our people were more smitten with the love of peace. To elevate the morals of our people, to hold up the law as that sacred thing which, like the ark of God of old may not be touched by irreverent hands, but frowns upon any attempt to dethrone its supremacy, to unite our people in all that makes home comfortable, as well as to give our operaies in the direction of materm advancement, this service may we render. And out of this great demonstration let us draw dessons to inspire us to consecrate ourselves arew to this love and service of our country.

Minety Thousand Men in Line in the Great Parace This Morning.

New York J. May 1.—There were about 90,000 men or line this morning in tho cena untal ervicimet industrial parade. It was, beyond quistion, the finest pricesor of the kind ever seen in this country. In many respects it we smore novel and independing them the military furnout, by it ison of the will so the and variety of the organizators and the beauty and elaboration of the colibits en wheels. There were over 400 floats, containing

tacleaux, bestorical and objectical groupous, representations of the arts, trades only or business, and or go and striking " cossicious have no refetore boon so a car Carl Carl 18 S. Everything, the timency, it is any and artistic stall could do in this a recoon had been done-not oby by German-American secreti s and individual citizens. As an idea of the costliness of these floats, it may be stored that the preparation of the fitteen by correct floats alone entailed. an expense of about \$10,000.

The cavic parade formed on the streets and avenues contiguous to Fitty-ninth street and Inth avenue, and the roate was down lifth avenue to Lifteenth street, thence to Union square, around the square and back to Fifth avenue by way et Fourteenth street, down Fifth avenue to Waverley place, through Waverley place to Broadway. From that point the crowd thinned out, but portions continued down Broadway. Gen. Butterfield was the chief marshal.

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THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON,

-AUTHOR OF-

"Rudder Grange:" "Amos Kilbright-His Adsicititious Experiences;" "The Bee-MAN OF ORN," "THE CHRISTMAS WRECK;" "THE LADY OR THE TIGER;" "THE LATE MRS. NULL;" "THE HUNDREDTH MAN," "THE CAST-ING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE," "THE DUSANTES;" ETC., ETC.

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[CONTINUED.]

Of course the vice admiral did not understand these signals, nor did he know that they were signals, but he knew that was a short cessation in the hitherto constant succession of water avalanches, and boat. It was, therefore, plain enough to to the British government. him that if a motor bomb could be placed so accurately upon one torpedo boat, and with such terrible result, other bombs utterly destroy, by means of the instantacould quite as easily be discharged upon neous motor, a fortified post upon the the other torpedo boats which formed the advanced line of the fleet. When solely for the purpose of demonstrating the barrier of storm and cataract again | the irresistible destructive power of the began to stretch itself in front of the repeller, he knew that not only was it impossible for the torpedo boats to send their missives through this raging turmoil, but that each of these vessels was itself in danger of instantaneous destruction.

Unwilling, therefore, to expose his vessels to profitless danger, the vice tire from the front, and the whole line of them proceeded to a point north of the operated upon. fleet, where they lay to.

When this had been done the repeller ceased the discharge of bombs, but the every thinking person in the British sequently London, had been constant, and all that had occurred had been and the government. The orders now | and all sink together in a common grave. received by the vice admiral were to the effect that it was considered judicious to discontinue the conflict for the day, and | had already decided that the contest bethat he and his whole fleet should return | tween the old engines of war and the

tives of humanity and common sense. The Butish fleet was thoroughly prepared for ordinary naval warfare, but fore, when the note of the syndicate was an enemy had inaugurated another kind of naval warfare for which it was not prepared. It was therefore decided to prepared for the new kind of warfare. To | ships or heavy guns. allow ironclad after ironclad to be disain the fleet to the danger of instantaneous | government, but on the latter lay the re-Until action for this end could be taken, it was the part of wisdom for the British navy to confine itself to the protection of repeller. Hritish ports.

When the fleet began to move toward the Isle of Wight the six crabs, which had been lying quietly among and under the protection of their enemies, withdrew southward, and making a slight of the power of the motor bomb was not circuit, joined the repeller.



ERITISH OFFICERS WATCHING THE EFFECT OF THE MOTOR BOMBS

now in tow of a sister vessel or of tugs, except the Llangaron. This great ship loyalty, not only in the opposition party, had been disabled so early in the contest, but among those who had higherto been and h. Jacobside had presented such a firm adherents of the government, was vaster face to the northwest and, that mounts based upon the idea that the she hat critted much faither to the south then any other vess l. Couse- selves to be frightened by pages and quer 's core the arrival of the tugs which and been sent for to tow her into the first are the Llangaron was well on the control of the contro her at across the channel. A forgy Theoretic metal diby carried a many for this is a many the next morning the different and at the central diby carried and the next morning the different and at the central distributions. between the coast of France, a phase of the coast of water between to and \mathbf{T}

per of collision with passing merchant- point on the coast.

men, for the English channel at present was deserted by this class of vessels.

The next morning the repeller, preceded by two crabs, bearing between them a submerged net similar to that used at the they accompanied the discharge of a Canadian port, appeared off the eastern motor gun. Once he noticed that there end of the Isle of Wight. The anchors of the net were dropped, and behind it the repeller took her place, and shortly during this full he had seen two puffs afterward she sent a flag of truce boat to from the repeller, and the destruction, at | Portsmouth harbor. This boat carried a the same moment, of the deserted torpedo | note from the American war syndicate

In this note it was stated that it was now the intention of the syndicate to British coast. As this would be done motor bombs, it was immaterial to the syndicate what fortified post should be destroyed, provided it should answer the requirements of the proposed demonstration Consequently the British government was offered the opportunity of naming the fortified place which should be destroyed. If said government should decline to do this or delay the selection admiral ordered the torpedo boats to re- for twenty-four hours, the syndicate would itself decide upon the place to be

Every one in every branch of the British government, and, in fact, nearly sea was still heaving and tossing after islands, had been racking his brains, or the storm, when a dispatch boat brought | her brains, that night, over the astoundorders from the British admiralty to the ing situation; and the note of the synditlag ship. Communication between the cate only added to the perturbation of the Britch dect and the shore, and con- government. There was a strong feeling in official circles that the insolent little enemy must be crushed, if the whole quickly made known to the admiralty | British navy should have to rush upon it.

But there were cooler and more prudent brains at the head of affairs; and these to Portsmouth to receive further orders. | new was entirely one sided. The in-In issuing these commands the British stincts of good government dictated to government was actuated simply by mo. | them that they should be extremely wary and circumspect during the further continuance of this unexampled war. Thereconsidered, it was agreed that the time had come when good statesmanship and wise diplomacy would be more valuable withdraw the ships until they should be to the nation than torpedoes, armored

There was not the slightest doubt that bled and set adrift, to subject every ship the country would disagree with the destruction, and all this without the sponsibility of the country's safety. possibility of inflicting injury upon the There was nothing, in the opinion of the enemy, would not be bravery; it would ablest naval officers, to prevent the synbe stupidity. It was surely possible to dicate's fleet from coming up the Thames. devise a means for destroying the seven Instantaneous motor bombs could sweep hostile ships now in British waters, away all forts and citadels and explode and destroy all torpedo defenses, and London might lie under the guns of the

In consequence of this view of the state of affairs an answer was sent to the syndicate's note asking that further time be given for the consideration of the situation, and suggesting that an exhibition necessary, as sufficient proof of this had been given in the destruction of the Canadian forts, the annihilation of the Craglevin, and the extraordinary results of the discharge of said bombs on the preceding day.

To this a reply was sent from the office of the syndicate in New York by means of a cable boat from the French coast, that on no account could their purpose be altered or their propositions modified. Although the British government might be convinced of the power of the syndicate's motor bombs, it was not the case with the British people, for it was yet popularly disbelieved that motor bombs existed. This disbelief the syndicate was determined to overcome, not only for the furtherance of its own purposes, but to prevent the downfall of the present British ministry, and a probable radical change in the government. That such a | done. political revolution, as undesirable to the syndicate as to cool headed and sen-ible Englishmen, was imminent, there could Each of the disabled nonclass was be no doubt. The growing feeling of disaffection, almost amounting to dispresent Botish rulers had allowed the a-

Table 18 or an Street Carlotte Level office I astrooted in a great sand the control of the tit was the of work after were, with the subject of course when were subject of course when were subject of one in from the Whatie from the source of th to is that came in from the left of data and the conformal, action beating upon her till side that the god at a land to tast be and with nonnote effect there if the property of the property a between her and the land, of set they a place for the proposed proof against all the artile degree of the American spackato o and all the artifics, of the occupation bittle time. The take was form, until a fice) of scall not discrete. Nachare in Great Britain It ken from her her ponder- was there a fertified spot of so little imver, her coal and stores, and portagons Cardaff, on the west coast

'I a lightened enough to float, of Wales. upon a to take and to follow three tugs to the recommend of a large fort on a prononters and an immense castellated When might came on Repeller No. 11 structure on the other side of a small and the crabs dropped down with the bar with a little fishing village at the tide; but hy to some miles west of the nead or said day. The castellated structscene or battle. The fog shut them in | ure was rather old, the fortress somefairly well, but, fearful that torpedoes what less so; and both had long been might be sent out against them, they considered useless, as there was no probshowed no lights. There was little dan- ability that an enemy would land at this

Caerdail was therefore selected as and spot to be operated upon. No one could for a moment imagine that the syndicate had mined this place, and if it should be destroyed by motor bombs it would prove to the country that the government had of the gun, and that the columns of black not been frightened by the tricks of a crafty enemy.

An hour after the receipt of the note in which it was stated that Caerdaff had been selected, the syndicate's fleet started for that place. The crabs were elevated to cruising height, the repeller taken in tow, and by the afternoon of the next day the fleet was lying off Caerdaff. A note was sent on shore to the officer in command, stating that the bombardment would begin at 10 o'clock in the morning of the next day but one, and requesting that information of the hour appointed be instantly transmitted to London. When this had been done, the fleet steamed six or seven miles off shore, where it lay to or cruised about for two nights and a day

As soon as the government had seected Caerdaff for bombardment immediate measures were taken to remove the small garrisons and the inhabitants of the fishing village from possible danger. When the syndicate's note was received by the commandant of the fort he was already in receipt of orders from the war office to evacuate the fortifications and to superintend the removal of the fishermen and their families to a point of safety farther up the coast.

Caerdaff was a place difficult of access by land, the nearest railroad stations being tifteen or twenty miles away, but on the day after the arrival of the syndicate's fleet in the ofling thousands of people made their way to this part of the country, anxious to see-if perchance they might find an opportunity to safely see-what might happen at 10 o'clock the next morning. Officers of the army and navy, government officials, press correspondents in great numbers, and curious and anxious observers of all classes, hastened to the Welsh coast.

The little towns where the visitors left the trains were crowded to overflowing, and every possible conveyance by which the mountains lying back of Cardiff could be reached was eagerly secured, many persons, however, being obliged to depend upon their own legs. Soon after summise of the appointed day the forts, the village and the surrounding lower country were entirely deserted; and every point of vantage on the mountains lying some miles back from the coast was occupied by excited spectators, nearly every one armed with a field

A few of the guns from the fortifications were transported to an overlooking height, in order that they might be brought into action in case the repeller, instead of bombarding, should send men in boats to take possession of the evacuated fortifications, or should attempt any mining operations. The gunners for this battery were stationed at a safe place to the rear, whence they could readily reach their guns if necessary.

The next day was one of supreme importance to the syndicate. On this day it must make plain to the world, not only what the motor bomb could do, but that the motor bomb did what was done. Before leaving the English channel the telegraphic advices from both Europ and America indicating the general drift of public opinion in regard to the recent sea fight; and, besides these, many English and continental papers had been brought to him from the French coast.

From all these the director perceived that the cause of the syndicate had in a certain way suffered from the manner in which the battle in the channel had been conducted. Every newspaper urged that if the repeller carried guns capable of throwing the bombs which the syndicate proposed to use there was no reason why every ship in the British fleet should not have been destroyed. But as the repeller had not fired a single shot at the fleet, and as the battle had been fought entirely by the crabs, there was every reason to believe that if there were such things as motor guns their range was very short, not as great as that of the ordinary dynamite cannon. The great risk run by one of the crabs in order to disable a dynamite gunboat seemed an additional proof

It was urged that the explosions in the water might have been produced by torpedoes: that the torpedo boat which had been destroyed was so near the repeller that an ordinary shell was sufficient to accomplish the damage that had been

To gamsay these assumptions was imperative on the syndicate's forces. To firmly establish the prestige of the insimilars: motor was the object of the war. On a were of but temporary service. Any nation could build vessels We then, and there were many means of de tro for them. The spring armor was a control on reuse against ordinary and i. . this was noted in congainst summitted appelles. The claim of the Sand the end of the freely by or on noth-Esphalta per asolabean especialitàin the little state mo-

Alone I cart applied thaningle pales to the object the surprise and a large of the seconds with fell no car a take well added, obsome control of a rate built the syndre is the conduct one case incling the analytique like to see thereat a refer to a

Lat i we have a record that Repelfor No. 11 and not of the transfer running away, nor of god t over to Ireland. From Stoyly crus me about four or five miles our sector signed at anned westward upfil the had reveled a point which, according to the calculations of her scientiale corps, was nine marine miles from Caerdaff. There she lay to against a strong breeze from the east.

It was not yet 100'clock when the officer in charge of the starboard gun remarked to the director that he supposed that it would not be necessary to give the smoke signals, as had been done in

the channel, 'as now all the crabs were lying near them. The director reflected a moment, and then ordered that the signal should be given at every discharge smoke should be shot up to their greatest

height. At precisely 10 o'clock, up rose from Repeller No. 11 two tall jets of black smoke. Up rose from the promontory of Caerdaff, a heavy gray cloud, like an immense balloon, and then the people on the hill tops and highlands felt a sharp shock of the ground and rocks beneath them, and heard the sound of a terrible but momentary grinding crush.

As the cloud began to settle, it was borne out to sea by the wind, and then it was revealed that the fortifications of Caerdaff had disappeared.

In ten minutes there was another smoke signal, and a great cloud over the castellated structure on the other side of the bay. The cloud passed away, leaving a vacant space on the other side of the bay.

The second shock sent a panic through the crowd of spectators. The next earthquake bomb might strike among them. Down the eastern slopes ran hundreds of them, leaving only a few of the bravest civilians, the reporters of the press, and the naval and military men.

The next motor bomb descended into the fishing village, the comminuted particles of which, being mostly of light material, floated far out to sea.

The detachment of artillerists who had been deputed to man the guns on the heights which commanded the bay, had been ordered to fall back to the mountains as soon as it had been seen that it was not the intention of the repeller to send boats on shore. The most courageous of the spectators trembled a little when the fourth bomb was discharged, for it came farther inland, and struck the height on which the battery had been placed, removing all vestiges of the guns, caissons, and the ledge of rock on which they had stood.



THE STAMPEDE CAUSED BY THE MOTOR

The motor bombs which the repeller was now discharging were of the largest size and greatest power, and a dozen more of them were discharged at intervals of a few minutes. The promontory director of Repeller No. 11 had received on which the fortifications had stood vas annihilated, and the waters of the bay swept over its foundations. Soon afterward the head of the bay seemed madly rushing out to sea, but quickly surged back to fill the chasm which yawned at the spot where the village had been.

The dense clouds were now upheaved at such short intervals that the scene of devastation was completely shut out from the observers on the hills, but every few minutes they felt a sickening shock, and heard a momentary and horrible crash and hiss which seemed to fill all the air. The instantaneous motor bombs were tearing up the seaboard, and grinding it to atoms.

It was not yet noon when the bombardment ceased. No more puffs of black smoke came up from the distant repeller, and the vast spreading mass of clouds moved seaward, dropping down upon St. George's channel in a rain of stone dust. Then the repeller steamed shoreward, and when she was within three or four miles of the coast she ran up a large white flag in token that her task was ended.

This sign that the bombardment had ceased was accepted in good f ith, and

as some of the military and naval men had carefully noted that each puff from the repeller was accompanied by a shock, it was considered certain that all the bombs which had been discharged had acted, and that, consequently, no further danger was to be apprehended from them. In spite of this announcement many of the spectators would not leave their position on the hills, but a hundred or more of curious and courage-

ous men ventured down into the plain. That part of the sea coast where Caerduff had been was a new country, about which men wandered slowly and cautiously with sudden exclamations of amazement and and There were no longer promonantories of the out into the scar there were no lideally and rocky terrices being mand. In a view plan, shaven and than down to a common level of seared and pulled rock, there low an norm, or the mitter retrand a half beg, bill a mile wile, and so deep that shedd a gamur could stand and Joseph on myon the row and riven real, mension had read the pro-Transferre Ween to a which had now bloan ore to car

Story Toric son's Amount in Costle. M. 1. on the access owns a valuation of our fact southe hafayofto town to knot about the miles from New Abany. On the form is a fine oreman and a building site, from which can be had a magneticest view of the Falls edies and the distant Ohio. It is said that Miss Anderson contemplates at some time erecting on the summit of the high hill a magnificent country residence, similar in style of architecture to some of the castles she saw during her atny in Europe. -- Louisville Cou fer-Jour-



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He means to use by such a game,

Reply to all who do intend To use you thus to gain their end: 'When you for your own soap create, Upon its worth demand as great As Ivory Soap this day can claim, I'll buy, should trade require the same; But have no time, I tell you true, To introduce your soap for you, And customers perhaps offend With goods I fear to recommend."

Don't buy the soap that salesmen say: "Is I ke the Ivony every way, For grocers can this tale unfold Of every hundred cakes they sold Then whence can the advantage flow On seventy-five a loss they bore, Or how can you "more profit" know? Or else it ne'er had left their store.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the poculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and Insist upon getting it. Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

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THE SMEAD SYSTEM.

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And is Auswered at Some Length, by Means of a Description of the Apparatus in the East Street School

The following communication was handed in by a gentleman residing in close proximi y to the East street school

Mr. Entror:-Will you please in-1.1 form your readers what you know about the Smead dry closet system, as this system is introduced in our new East street school house? and a great many people know nothing about it, in fact, never heard about it, and the Cleveland Daily Leader contains articles two or three times a week on the Smead Dry Close system with such edifying and startling os Phead lines as "Death in the Air." Ear Frumpet for the City Health Offi I scaler," and calls it a damnable inustrice, a in a source and promoter of malaria, typhoid onto fever and all contagions diseases. poopeople of Massillon would like to know what they have to expect of this Smead Dry Closet system, and tell us what other people think about it where it io uo has been tried, particularly in the Cleveland Central high school.

Reduced to a sentence, the Smead ventilating system is simply a practical recognition of the different specific gravities of air at different temperatures, and and by a nice adjustment of flues it brings about a constant change in the air of the our rhamber so ventilated. With this prinposperiple as a basis, the scheme is worked PIGOG at in such a manner that the temperaτυν ture cannot exceed a reasonable limit rautand a curtailment of the volume of in HAM Joming air is an impossibility. a Ajge. With this idea well fixed, it will prob-

out ostaly be easier to secure an understandg of this subject by following the Tunna citer, who under intelligent leadership ent through the East street school mino Suse, now building, for the purpose of eplying to the inquiry of "A Citizen." 'he school house was planned with this istem in view, and it must operat tere to perfection, or prove itself a fair-H-E1145In this building there are two immense n are des connected each with furnaces

ret one will follow but one flue, since the her is but its counterpart. Presuming o be winter, with its necessity of ar rial hear, we find in the basement efully constructed furnaces present 'gissn'd large heating surfaces, so that a vast spunody of air may be warmed, and sent to 19 ut is forms above; not super heated, but the natural order of things, which con 'uaprimed to a proper temperature. This amod gareaches the furnaces from the outside our ispough wide passage ways that cannot purpozylosed, and after being heated enters spunod school rooms in the usual manner. re is a valve arrangement connected neach school room, so that by the prodotd ople turning of a crank, the supply of qui queem air may be cut off, or used in part. I Jo not the cutting off of the warm an only recents the fresh air from the outside ough the pipes, instead. The warm

in the school room ascends, and in ष्ट्र अप्राचीं der to get rid of the cold and exhaust भारत भारत are constructed every window. The cold air near are quite as old, and have as many adto pigge floor seeks these outlets, and the herents—they too are condemned pur urm air above sinks in a body to oc- Christianity was not instilled into man Totalor py its place. Thus a never ceasing kind by reason, but by association-it n enu η ange is established, and cannot be duy oso ok n. duy oso The worn out ar we now have col res poacted under the windows being cool, Minagre of he own secount ko qounnard prood &o it is only necessary to direct i

ugh pines back to the flue which an ssaaSorans wers as the fornace sincke stack. our out 10 it enters, and coming into contact among them that of it e subordination of Supplied of the heated lining of that flue, flies r og pinotaht to the top, and we are rid of it e der eleset system is an adjunet o Against stem of ventilating. The c'osets formed so innected also with the large flues. ns asam p wasting a strong current over the dere aind as, they are dried with all possible man system to the bear bank ber existence भूम pure the the gas disappears at the top of the us sryk. um prun his does away with the essential ares of the Smead system, which is

pagerade nded, if adopted in its entirety, t no point way with the outhouse abominations common, where numbers of people are n ems used Upon the occasionol the visited ord eq; , writer, every flue and opening was querso ered and examined, and even though n ui fires are maintained the air currentouoo I re so strong as to threaten to extin-Louor sh the torch which aided in thread-MOIS of the latyrinth. These currents wil res And ays be fourd, whether kept up by enga ans or a fire below or not, for the top man ut has stack is so far from the ground name the upper air moves swiftly over it, and up the upper air moves swiftly over it,

a Livinghes madly up to fill. whike all inventions the Smead system aroused a troop of enemies, chief ng whom is the Cleveland Lea er. burden of The Leader's cry is that tous gases pour out of the stack of central high school, spreading death disease. The answer lies here. રાં will you do with dangerous gases u do not conduct them to the out air, as high above the surrounding asnur lings as possible? There is nothing mems po ow that these gases are proportion more annoying than those issuing sous at pa private houses. It is well known rasequays every house connected with city oនកន្លះ, in Massillon, Cleveland, or else

has a roof vent to relieve the . Our Main street sewer is vented leggestur east of Mill street, on the very sur spe, and we hear no wailing or gnash basers g of teeth. The gas must be disposed f, and the only way to do it is to conuct it to the outside air, where it is wey afted away and dissolved, or divested ase, its dangers. It is not the purpose o is article to follow the Cleveland eader or to advocate the Smead system writer desires to furnish the facts weene material for personal investigation within the reach of all. The Cleveand Leader's articles reflect only on noted, for there are numbers of other

said he had prayed daily for their preshe central high school. This should be ervation when they should encounter the enemy. couldings in Cleveland where the Smead THE INDEPENDENT wishes the boys all ventilating and dry closet system is in an enjoyable time and a safe return. use. The central high school was originally heated by steam. The sewer connections proved in time such a nuisance

plans, and at first insisted upon an entire

new flue. The authorities demurred,

NewspaperARCHIVE®

and disgrace that the Smead people were asked to arrange for the introduction of

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts. bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever their system. Mr. Smead drew his sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, round. It is reported that about \$2,000 corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It and Mr. Smead was finally induced to is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, adopt his system as best he could to an or money refunded. Price 25 cents per Huffman, of Massilldn, time keeper. old stack. The results proved better box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

than ought to have been expected, but THE LONG LOST FOUND,

IN THE PERSON OF CHARLES DAUL, THIS CITY.

not so satisfactory as they would had an

entirely new stack been built as was

first desired. As the dry closet does not

ne essarily accompany the ventilating

system, but is separate and distinct from

it, criticism shou'd be carefully phrased

to make the proper distinction. The

central high school is merely fitted with

A closet system planned by Smead's

engineers has been in use at the works

cannot properly be called the Smead

dry closet, since it does not contemplate

performing the work of dessiration as

it answers the purpose very well, and no

one in the world would light upon it as

a public nuisarce or menace. The

writer is aware that bitter controversies

have arisen between the Smead and

pretend to know the animus in all cases

It does seem strange, however, that the

whole line of attack should be directed

against one particular building when

there are hundreds in which the system

is used. An authority to whose kind

ness this information is largely due, says

of the Central high school attack, "it is out of all proportion to the cause". It

is hoped that "A Citizen" has here such

information as may help him, and that

he will not lie awake o' nights fearful of

THE RELIGION OF REASON.

Mr. B F. Underwood Advocates His

There was a very fair audience in the

People's hall Friday night, collected on

short notice to hear Mr B. F Under-

wood, the well known liberal lecturer

and writer. Mr. Underwood is a placid,

and kindly sort of a man who speaks in

a most irreadly way of the church, and

who, on these very accounts, sways no

inconsiderable influence. He is of mid-

deage, and devoid of hirsute growth,

which fact he artistically conceals by

bringing over his benevolent and shining

Mr. Underwood began by chara ter-

izing the religion of theology as a relig-

ion of assumption, and petrified assump-

tion, too. One of its corner stones was

the theory of inspiration. But what evi

dence bad we beyond assumption, that

the scriptural writers were inspired, and

what tangible evidence had those writ-

ers themselves that they were inspired?

The religion of theology takes us out of

the realm of facts, bases its claims upon

a series tot occurrences impossible in

occurred in a far off land two thou-

sand years ago. It is a pseudo science

The theologians speak of testimony

and proofs, yet they can offer none, that,

subjected to the conditions under which

we test profane subjects, in courts of law,

would be accepted. They point to pro-

thecres and their fulfillment. We have

prophets now was prophesy with govern

n ental sanction, yet we do not attribute

to them power of communicating with

the unseen. Other books as old as the

bible, deal with the marvellous, but are

not considered divine. Other religions

would disappear in the same manner.

The effect of Christianity upon civiliza

tion was often urged, continued Mr.

Underwood, but what of the effect of

civilization upon Christianity? Mr. Un-

derwood charged that the upward course

of the human family had holished

many of the early teachings of religion.

woman the virtue of noverty, and curse

of riches, no matter how obtained. His

own "religion of reason" he advocated,

not because it taught people how to die.

but how to live. Mr. Underwood com-

pressed his fecture into epigrammatic

sentences, giving his hearers a complete

skeleton of his belief, and to do entire

justice to his chain of thought would

therefore be impossible within the

At the conclusion of his remarks be

invited criticism, but as no one offered

OFF TO THE FRONT.

Gallant Company F Departs to Meet

the Enemy.

friends, parents and tearful sweethearts,

gathered at the W. & L. E. depot at 1:05

Saturday to witness the departure

and bid god-speed to the brave boys

who will sacrifice home and friends for

the good of their country-and a week's

pany who were chosen to face the en-

emy all responded to roll call at the

armory and in double file they marched

through the plaudits of hundreds of

proud residents to the depot, with de-

termination depicted on every counten-

ance, and plenty of good rations in their

haversacks. Individually and collect

ively they were as trim and neat as a

collection of bridegrooms, and all the

accoutrements and war-like parapher-

nalia would have passed inspection at

It is no reflection on any member of

the company to state that Chaplain John

Fields was the observed of all observers,

and buckets were furnished by the mul-

titude to cry in when bidding the devout

hero farewell and reflecting that he

might be one of the first to be sacrificed

for glory. When asked about the spirit-

ual condition of his charge the chaplain

West Point.

enjoyment. The members of the com

A crowd of several hundred citizens

limits here imposed.

any, the meeting adjourned.

crown such side 15 ks as he possesses.

being innocently poisoned.

of Russell & Co. for several years

dry closets.

Who Rejoices Over the Discovery-An Interesting Act From the Drama

of Real Life. All readers of THE INDEPENDENT wil remember the letter published in Saturday's daily from Miss Annie Ash, of Macomb, Ill., to Postmaster Shepley, makthoroughly as the system proper. But ing inquiries for her brother, from whom she had been separated in Massillon, upon the death of their father. William Ash, who was killed on the Ft. Wayne road about 18623. The letter stated anti-Smead factions, and he does not that he had been adopted and given another name; and also that the writer had been a resident of Macomb for eight years and was a school teacher. An introduction to the published letter requested any one who was able to throw any light upon the subject to report to Mr. Shepley. Almost before the ink was dry on the

paper, the postmaster was called upon

by a gentleman who stated that he had

stood as godfather for the person who was being sought, and that he was now none other than Charles Daul, the wellknown restaurant and saloon keeper, who, with his father by adoption, con duct the place of business at the rear of the C., L. & W. station. This alone would have been a satisfactory solution, but the fact of the accidental killing of William Ash and the subsequent adoption of his male child by Charles Daul, has been corroborated by John Shepley, who was coroner at the time, C. N. Oberlin, who was a member of the coroner's jury whi h sat upon the remains of Mr. Ash; and the frank and hearty admission of the fact by Mr. Daul, Sr. An interview was had with ne junior Mr. Daul, at his residence, and he said there was not any doubt but that he was the brother who had been separated for so many years from his sister, Annie Ash, and his emotion in talking over the matter in its various features, especially the realization of the fact that he had so near a relative living, was apparent throughout the conversation. "Of course," he said, "I have no recollection of my sister, as when we were separated we were both small children allthough Annie is several ears older than 1, so I am informed. Mr. Daul did not fall during the conversation to evince his joy upon the discovery of his lost relative, and said h would see the postmaster, and write to Macomb soon.

oven one of the mediums through which these two members of a family will be reunited, and hopes to chronicle their m eting at an early day,

RICKS IS AHEAD

THE INDLEENDENT is pleased to have

With Cummings Second, and Day

A special Toledo dispatch to the Cleveland Leader of to day says: "The resignation of Judge Welker as district judge of Northwestern Ohio has brought out a number of Toledo aspirants for the discarded ermine. Probate Judge Cammengs and A. W. Scott are both in the field. Judge Doyle, scott's law rartner and mentioned in the Leader's Washington dispatches as a probable dark horse, says he is not in the race. Λ !reged double dealing is charged against reott. It is claimed be has signed the petitions of both Judge Cummings and 'aptain A. J. Ricks Other candidates mentioned are Judge Day, of Canton. and Judge Marvin, of Akron Captain Ricks is looked upon here as in the lead, though Cummu gs is working hard and is a close second.'

IT WOULDN'T WORK.

4 Slick Fellow Tries to Raise Money on Wind.

A rather seedy looking fellow wearing a brown suit black stiff hot and defective eye invaded the Umon National Bank Saturday, and left a draft for collection on the Keystone National Bank, of Philadelphia, for \$2,462 Mr. Hunt gave him a receipt for the drait and with that piece of paper he attempted to borrow money at the "Red Front," Jos. Bowen's saloon and other places, and also tried to work Landlord Vincent on the Masonic racket. The only known victim he caught was a railroad man who presented a check at the bank for two dollars, signed by him. Of course the bank did not forward the draft (?) for collection.

A LIVELY PRIZE FIGHT AT LAW-RENCE-

Jim Williams Knocks Out Joe Gallagher in Six Rounds.

Sports, to the number of 400, many of

whom were from Massillon, witnessed an exciting fight at North Lawrence Saturday night, between Joe Gallagher, of Smithville, and Jim Williams, of Lawrence. Marquis of Queensbury rules governed, and two ounce gloves were used. Gallagher is a professional, baving six battles to his credit, while this was Williams' first appearance in the ring. The fight was for fifty dollars a side, the gate receipts, and to decide as to the merits of the men. Williams was backed strongly by his local friends had the advantage from the start, knocked his antagonist over the ropes in the second and fourth rounds, and

changed hands on the result. The men

fought at 138 pounds each. Jack Cowen,

of Greenville. O., was referee, and W. C.

THE HARMONIA CONCERT.

A Creditable and Enjoyable Affair Throughout.

Upon any fair evening, with a simple

announcement, 5,000 people will gather about the park to bear the Harmonia band. Friday, after a week of advertising and a winter of preparation, about 500 gathered to hear a formal concert by that organization in the opera house. The audience was not small, but it was out of all proportion, to the merits of the occasion. In order to properly keep up the band which that army of 5,000 regards as its particular pride, costs not less than \$700 annually above the fund derived from engagements. Pride will not pay expenses. It is a pity to be compelled to admonish the people of this city that their treatment of the Harmonia is decidedly niggardly and not in keeping with the fitness of things. The concert was in all respects spects creditable. The programme was made to suit every taste, and the gener ous applause showed that each taste was Like true musicians, encores were not given, though repeatedly called

for. Mesers, Ess and Eisenbreis in their duette for cornets showed exceptional skill and taste, and Prof. Puegner's clarinet solo was also a brilliant execution from a critical standpoint. The cornets and baritones were uniformly good. Mr Paul played several difficult sclo baritone parts. The clarinets have been comewhat re-enforced during the winter, and the band demonstrated that much hard work had been done. There were sometimes indications of lack of precision of more properly, lack of confidence, but as a whole, the concert was above the high standard long since es tabli-hed. There were a number of classical selections, and equally many lighter ones, and of the latter none-were better played than the arrangement of airs from the 'Yeoman of the Guard' It sparkles with gems of melody, and the band gave them all the lights and shades of touch and volume, to bring them out It is hoped that the summer season of this organization will be as successful as it deserves

Massillon was represented at the G. A. R. State Encampment by Messrs R.

Massillon at the Encampment

A. Pinn, E. A. Jones and James Peaco k The Misses King and Martin were introduced before the council of adminish tration, and appealed with such force for the recognition of the order of Daughters of Veterans, founded in this city, that their application was very favorably considered. As a result of their mission, Connade Jones offered a re-olution in the encampment referring the application to the new council of administration. Ex-Junior Vice Commander Pinn regards the application as already end used by the department and all that can be done now is to have the application forwarded to the next national encamament, where only it can

be final v accepted or rejected. An Incendiary Fire.

An alarm of fire was turned in from R chville averue Frid. y night! a m dnight. The means of communication in tremers in quiet sleep, abnormal senthat part of the city are so limited, there bein - no fire alarm, that the house $\mathbf{a}^{\star} \mathbf{N}$. 15 Gro gestreet, near Richville avenue, was well under way before the central engine house was apprised. The firemen made splended time in geting to the scene, and saved two other trame houses that must otherwise have been de crov ed. No. 26 was burned to the crima The insurance is 5300 and will not cover The stricture was exceed by Jeseph Fox and Andrew Kians, and iso been vacated that very evening too new owner expecting to move in to-day. I wes undoubtedly set on fire by incencharles.

Memorjai Day Arrangements.

Hart Post G. A. R has appointed the f Howing committee of arrangements to take generalcha ge of the Memorial day observances: Wm. McMillan, H. Huber F. K. Focke, Ed. Hamill, F. Shall-uberger. General M. D. Loggett, of Cieveland, was seemed as the orator for the dav almost a year ago. Many veterans are using their influence to have the usual place of speaking in the cemetery abandoned, and the opera house engaged instead. Beautiful as the custom is, of paying the tribute to the dead in the cemetery ravine, it is almost impossible for a large crowd to hear the address under the most favorable circum stances, and rain or wind necessarily breaks the gathering up.

The Gun Club. The Gun Club held its regular shoot

Friday afternoon. The score is as follows' D Reed... F A Brown.....

The tie between Reed and Brown for the first prize was won by Keed. The ctub will hold a sweepstake shoot at the range Tuesday afternoon, April 30.

The New Discovery You have heard your neighbors and

friends talking about it. You may your self be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have tried it you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is that when once given a trial Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you are afflicted with a cough, eold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money retunded. Trial bottles free at Baltzly's. was declared the victor on the sixth

ock's Cotton Boot Compound.—Composed of Inten Boot, Tansy and Penny posed of Inten Boot, Tansy and Penny Perfectual, Pleasant. 11 by mail, or drug gists, Sealed particulars 2 stamps. Ladies address POND LILY COMPANY, 13. Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich. For sale in Massillon by E T. Baltzly, Druggist The State Encampment.

DAYTON. April 26. - The following were elected yesterday, at the G. A. R. State Encampment: Commander, S. H. Hurst, Chillicothe, senior vice commander, W. Stahl, Crestline; junior vice commander, Burdette O. Eddy, Youngtown; medical director, Dr. James M. Ayres, Cincinnati; department chapalin, Rev. Frank G. Mitchell, Springfield; assistant adjutant general, John F. Raper. assistant quartermaster general, William N. Lawrence; council of administration, James McMillan, Lebanon; P. H. Dowhng, Toledo; Thomas McConnell, Ur bana; N. S. Jones, Waverly. The salary I the adjutant general was reduced to 51,500 and that of the quartermaster general increased to \$700.

DAYTON, O., April 26.—Large numbers of veterans remain in the city in addition to the regular delegates to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, and the session got down to business at once. Formal awards of prizes have been made. The first prize of eight officers swords was given to the Mitchell post of Springfield as being the post whose member-hip is over 300, having the largest percentage of its membership in the parade. Coleman post of Springfield got the second prize for the largest percentage present of a post, having over 200 members and less than 300 members. The prize is a silk flag.

As shown by the assistant adjutant general's report, the total gain for the year is 9.729; total loss, 6,235; net gain for the year, 3,691. The handsome gain of 9,729 was largely neutralized by the suspension of 4,242, and the number of suspensions exceeds the number of reinstatements by 1,573.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used tor forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their c fildren. During the process of teeth. ing its value is incalculable. It relieves the clind from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and \mathbf{w}_i nd-colic, By giving health to the coild it rests the mother. Price 25 cent

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

To the Editor-Please inform your readers that I have a positive renedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall he glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have on samption if they will send me heir express and postoffice adress. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C 181 Pearl st,

Indeservedly Laughed At. The unthinking are prone to make

Lame of nervousness. Yet this is a very real and serious afiliction, the harrissing symptoms of which are readered all the more pagnaut by ridicule. The st mach is usually responsible for these symptoms—its weakness and disorder find a reflix in the brain, which is the eadquarters of the persons system. As nerve tonic and trangulizer, we beleve that not one can be pointed out so there as Hosetter's Stemach Bitters In renewing vigorous digestion, it strike the key note of recovery of strength and quictude by the n-rves. Headaches - uvene-stour expected no res—alth se modify and ultimately disappear as the stem gams strength from the great tonic. Dyspepsie, billiousness' rheunot sm. constibution and kidney complant are subdued by the Bitters.

Merchants, Mechanics, Ministers, Flamers and Attorneys,

Altrigure a straul noat tomes, every manar being does its ar absorbte ne essivia ur prosecum ar leavest effic entareneous or Pure Old Rye Whiskey has ever bren ci co ered. The Facults recommend Kleip's Silver Age, Ab s lutely Pire R e sthe purest and best. Alwas reltate Haspitals use it. Druggese sellit. - \$1.70 a standard quart Headquarters, 82 Federa - St., Allegheny, Max Klein, Sole Prop.

Write for catalogue Price list with restin omals mailed free Mention tn paper. Guckenheimer, Finch Gubsen r O errolt Pure Rve 6 years old 51 00 quarl: 5 for \$5.00 Ports, Sciencies, Branes, Gin, Whiskies, etc., 50 cts quart up Goods shipped to all parts of U.S. Send mal order. 43 Lf

"Every Spring,"

cave one of the best housewives in New Pugland, 'We feel the necessity of takng a good medicine to purify the blood and we all take Hood's Saarsapanlla - I Orrville keeps the children free from humors, my husband says it gives him a good appetite, and for myself I am sure could never do all my work if it was not for this splendid medicine. It make-Fremont Ar me teel strong and cheerful, and I am never troubled with headache or that ured feeling as I used to be "

TO ALL THOSE WHO

And would like to own a

HOME

I have a scheme whereby you can secure one cheap. If you wish to be free from paying rent call and see me. My offer will surprise you.

JASPER A. TONER,

Cor. Atwater and Tremont streets, or independent

Office.

CHAS. R. CARRIAGES HAPP

A Sound Legal Opinion

E. Bainbridge Mundy, Esq., county attorney of Clay county, Texas, says "I have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was saved by timely use use of this medicine. Am sa isfied it saved his life. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky, adds a like testimony,, saying the positively believes he would have died had

it not been for Electric Bitters. This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all malana! disorders and for Fidney, liver and stomach diseases has no equal. Price 50c. and \$1 per bottle, at

> C., L. & W. Railroad. In effect February 3,1880.

- ロロコントトルントラウ 첉펺툁뫙됺놑팑똤윢뿊츙홑잌귫옄윉쿒찞찞윉묲빏먺윉욯

* Trains stop on siznal for passengers All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

At Cleveland with fast trains for the Kanard West. Also with Cieveland and Detroit Daily I in Stramers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C., & St. L. R'y for a pst ma, Ft. Wayne, Chicago an fail points West. At Elvina with L. S. & M. S. Railwa, for Sandusky, Toleto, Detroit Enicago, and als points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C. & L. Ty, for Cresting it diamapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

Southwest.
At Sterling with N Y.P & O R R. F. 1945, land, Wadsworth, Akron, Man-field and intermediate points, Arron, Marsher; and intermediate points, At Warane, with C. A. & C. R., for Akron, Orrville, Mt Verman and Court ins. At Massillon with P. F.W. & C. R. C. ior Canter Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wineering & Lake Eric R'y for points on that road.

M. Buths with Clareland & Courter R'y

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y noints on that road.
At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y noints on that road.
At Canal Power with C & M R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, I., therspare, etc.
At Unio bettle with P. C. as at L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zaliczi ie, Newsers, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.
At Parton with S. Coloralla (Northean R.R.) At Barton, with St. Clairville & Northern R R of Clarville, O. 4. Barton, with St. Clairville & Northern R R of St. Clarville, O. 4. Bride root.

At Brids port, with C. & P. R., for Balcai re Withdrag, etc.

14 Wheeling, with Baltimore & Ohio R R
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R.vei Steamers.

OSCAR TOWNSAND. General Minager

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME. In effect Jan 8, 1888.

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Sherra tsyme Sew Cumberland | Hoz Valley Jun Gota | m12.0 Navarre Mass I.o Ar Orrvila Ar wellington. 7 02 7 43 8 25 8 35 Norwalk Merroeville..... Cly de,.....

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this road is now open through from Tolei to Bowerstown, connecting with the Penney i vanua System for all points. East THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Tolero, Cambridge and Mariet . and Bowerstown,
and Akrob, Youngstown and Chicago, Akron,

Pittsburgh. Akron, Youngstown and Gen. Pasa i ver Ag't

Pittsburgh.
M. D. WOOI FORD JAS, M. HALL

o PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use
In time. Sold by druginsts. CONSUMPTION believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved

my life.-A. H. Dowell, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

The BEST Cough Medi-

rine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

DURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

A PISO'S CURE FOR

NEWSPAPERHRCHIVE®

CONNECTIONS.

Massillon Independent.

[WREELY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.] (DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.), PUBLISHED BY

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY Independent Building, No. 20 F. Main Street,

MASSILLON

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY. One Year.... Bix Months

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43. THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889

The number of people who refuse to go to Europe this year but would were it not for the great crowds likely to be attracted by the l'aris Exposition, is simply wonderful

Engineers have discovered that it is impossible to build the canal Andrew Carnegie would like to see connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river at Pittsburg. Very good: there will be no physical difficulty in en-

The toard of education has succeeded so well in constructing the right sort of a building on East street, that it is hoped that the former policy of putting up small structures will be abandoned. The East street building strikes every-

Who is morally responsible for year-old lad at Malvern? If the tion could be felt it would be likely to respond that the guilty party is Melbourne sale last fall, the purthe one who allowed a loaded weapon of destruction to be within reach of anyone irresponsible for their acts.

telegraphed to Oklohoma that in all cases where the rights of United settled on homesteads are contested, the decisions will be against the marshals. While on the ground to prevent settlers from invading the territory until the appointed time these deputy marshals selected the choicest quarter sections and drove

Mr. Blaine's health are greatly exaggerated, but the fact of his failure to perform the part alloted to him

year at Columbus by an active lobby. It is now proposed to organize an Ohio canal association in such a manner that the canal system may not only be saved from destruction but deepened according to General Bachteil's plans. At present no one knows anything of the extent of the canal interests, and canal men feel

The Toronto Week thinks that it has discovered that the Canadian is decidedly superior to the average citizen of the United States in physique, political integrity, and culture The Week makes a pretty broad statement, and has clearly eliminated the French Canucks from its calcu One of the most serious objections to the arnexation of (anada and the United States is on acof a large portion of the Canadian population, and a belief that such peaple cannot readily adapt themselves to our form of government.

There are forty miles of streets in Massillon, comprising many square miles of surface. If we had the engineer's figures for it, it would be shown that there are several square and can be connected or isolated at miles of street intersections. The | pleasure. space at these intersections abuts no property, and it is nobody's business, if not the city's, to look after it. how successful the enterprise now For the moment casting aside the is. Perhaps in the march of time exact terms upon which the some wealthy Massillonian will see property holders on East Main street our industrial school struggling on agreed to put down pavement, would and on, and will recognize in it a to commence spraying fruit trees, and precedent, to compel them to pay us hope so.

for pavement that is not theirs in any sense of the word? If it is done in this case, it must be done in all. In all public improvements the city should bear its fair share of the

Statistics all go to prove that profit sharing is rapidly becoming more common, and in time will itself solve all disputes between capital and labor. On this subject Andrew Carnegie recently said:

"The Philadelphia Times this morning in an editorial discussing the railway question at Pittsburg says: The thought of a division of profits between Mr. Carnegie and his laborers never entered into his wildest dreams;' on the contrary, that has been one of my cherished dreams for years. The only labor difficulty we ever had was with a few of our men, but none with the mass of them, when we endeavored to base their earnings upon a sliding scale. Most of our men now have the benefits of this sliding scale. We offer all our men this, so that it is impossible for us to receive high prices without their staring in them. other departments as our present agreements with the labor associations come to an end. It is the only fair way to deal with the capital and labor—to make them partners."

The Boston Advertiser, perhaps as reliable an authority on wool matters as any daily journal, contains the following well considered obser-

The near approach of the season for new wools renders timely a short review of the condition of the marbody as being just about right in kets and its prospects. The large sale of domestic wool during the excitement that prevailed last fall. brought the supplies of the country down to a low basis, the amount of available wool now being less than for many years at this season. The free sale of domestic wool caused a large buying of Australian at the chases for this country being about 30 000 bales, an increase of about 8,000 to 10,000 bales over the purchases last year. In addition to this, several thousand pounds of Montevideo wool was bought in that courtry by American operators, only a small portion of which has been States deputy marshals who have delivered here as yet. To counter- manite, Pennock and Ben Davis, by Mr. balance these larger purchases of foreign wools, the buying done at the regular London sales has been much less than was the case at the corresponding sales last year, owing to the high prices that have prevailed at every sale on this clip. Very little has been purchased as yet, at the sale now in progress. while the fall purchases of foreign wools were ahead of last year, the lighter buying since, brings down the present offering to a moderate

> With only moderate stocks of foreign wool available and very little domestic wool to be had, it would seem that the market would be in a very strong position, but such is not | size. the case. Cn account of the mild winter the sale of woolen goods was greatly below expectations. Owing to the light sale of goods, manufacturers now find themselves with large amounts of wool on band and there has been very moderate purchases of wool since the first of the year. Even under the strong statistical position of the market, values have shown a general softening tendency L. France Malmaison, is fragrant and and the near approach of the new wools makes the present condition of the market very heavy.

A GRAND MEMORIAL.

When John Jacob Astor, of New York, cast about to find a suitable memorial to his dead wife's memory school, for the poor children of New York. It is thus dec is ed:

In the basement are located the a dining-room for pupils, a bathroom | ter sweet apples grown. and the heating app ratus. On the first floor are a pri pary classroom a cooking class room and a kindergurten. On the second floor are the assembly rooms for lectures and entertainments, the first and second primary departments and the eight grammar departments On the third floor are the third, fourth and fifth primary fourth floor are a primary department, an intermediate room, a teach. ers' bedroom and the janitor's apart ments. Every inch of space isutilized to adventage, and there will be no crowding. Neatness, usefulness and stability characterize all the Sttings, and everything is made attract ive to young and old abke. The school-rooms all have folding doors

This gives but a rough idea of what is being done, nor does it consider medium for erecting a memorial it not be establishing a very bad which shall be real and lasting. Let

THE HORTICULTURISTS

AT CANTON.

Arrangements for the Strawberry Meeting-Reports of Committees.

morning finds a goodly number of the Stark County Horticultural Society, together with many friends, wending their way to the pleasant and inviting residence of A. J. Douds, East Canton. Everything to make the meeting a success was provided by our excellent host and hostess, and those present will carry away with them happy remembrances of this day of pleasure and instruction spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs.

the society to order. Minutes of the previous meetings were read and adopted. The secretary read a letter from Prof.

last meeting, "of the inflorescence of the Wild Goose plum." He says: "So far as my observation goes this plum usually bears imperfect flowers; not, perhaps, strictly pistillate or staminate, but so We will introduce this principle in nearly so that self or close fertilization is impossible." He stated a case where an isolated tree fruited by placing branches of other plums that flower at the same time as does the Wild Goose variety, among the branches of the latter.

Mr. Roth moved that arrangements be perfected for the holding of the strawberry festival, and that Mr. Niswonger be added to the executive committees.

A special committee consisting of D. M Slusser, D. Niswonger, Watson Wise

report of last year and monthly reports of this year be mailed to John Stimmel.

as though they had enjoyed a good din-

Committee to solicit members-Mrs Thurston, Mr. Roth.

Find vines in excellent condition.

M. BITZER.

Rohrer; one variety by Mr Roth, and one variety called the King, by D. M. Slusser; one variety, Rhode Island Greening, by M. Bitzer, and Roxburry Russet, Baldwin, Ben Davis, and one variety by A. Pontius, called Greening Reinette. All good samples for this time of the year. Mrs J. R. BEATTY, M. BITZER,

the following varieties, furnished by J. F. Roth and Henry Rohrer; Charles By Henry R. Rohrer, Burbank and fine specimen Mammoth Pearl, of wonderful D. M NISWONGER,

The committee find on the table two bouquet- by Mrs. Roth, one composed of heliotrope, furbsia, double petunia and hyacinth. Another bouquet from Mrs Berlin, composed of tulips, magnotias, mahonia spirea and golden bell. Mr. Will Oberlinhas a large b umuch attention for color and size Mrs | Massillon Co-operative Store Associavery periect. The bay window of our hosters contains three cacti in blorm; one admired for its unusual size and many blossoms.

MISS ADA SLUSSER, Mrs Niswonger, SADUE P. WILLIAMSON,

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMENCEATURE

Your committee on nomenclature of from finds one apple on the table for name by Mrs B S. Martin, grown by Flickinger and called the Lady Sweet; also one by D. M. Slusser, which also is kitchen, the teacher's during-room, the Lady Sweet, one of the best of win-

good condition.

Would the following named varieties of small fruits be a good selection for market and home use: Strawberries-Crescent Wilson, Sharpless, Manchester Cumberland, Triumph, Charles Down ing, and Jessie Raspberries-Tyler Ohio, G. eg. Jurner, Cuthburt. Blackberries-Snider, Western Triumph, Ag a cam, and Taylor's Prolific. Granes-Worden, Moore's Early, Concord, Roger's No 15, Salem, Martha, and Pocklington (urrants-Cherry, La Verearlies, White Grape, and Fay's Prolific Mr. Chance requested that the Ken-

Mr. Slusser highly praised the new herry, the Jessie; also spoke well for the

D. M. Slusser spoke very highly of Fay's prolific current.

water a preventative against the currant

Mr. Slusser advised spraying the bushes with hellebore. Mrs. Berlin test; fied to the use of hellebore. Question I .- When is the proper time

how often and long should it be done. Question 2 -It is said that a teaspoonful of Paris green to a pail of water forms a good solution to spray fruit trees | take Rinehart's Liver Pills; 1 a dose,

to prevent the ravages of insects injurious to fruits. Who has tried this, or who knows?

Mr. Pontius answered-Sprouting the trees about twice a year, once when in blossom once later in the season. He also thought that London purple was possibly better than Paris green.

President Rockhill uses air-slaked lime for dusting plum trees and always has plums.

Mr. Daum said he tried many experiments and was successful in the use of | failed to learn. diluted gas tar.

Mr. Chance gave his experience with

Mr. McGregor entertained the society with an excellent paper entitled

"Mexico." The paper needs no comment, simply to say "by Mr. McGregor" is enough to guarantee its excellence.

Miss Douds entertained the company with a piece of music on the piano, which was highly appreciated.

A recitation by Miss Ada Slusser, subiect: "The Cobbler of Nattan," was rendered in her usual fine style.

Mrs. S. V. Thurston read a poem, 'Dried Apple Pies."

DRIED APPLE PIES.

I loathe, abhor, detest, despise,
Abominate dried apple plea!
I like good bread, I like good meat,
Or anything that's good to eat;
But o. all poor grub beneath the skies,
The poorest is dried apple ples.
Give me the toothache of sore eyes
In preference to such kind of ples.

The farmer takes his knurliest fruit, Tis wormy, bitter and hard to boot

Tis wormy, bitter and hard to boot.
They leave the cores to make us cough,
And don't take half the pecling off.
Then on a dirty cord they're strung,
And from some chamber window hung,
And there they serve a roost for flies,
Until they're ready to make pies.

Tread on my corns and tell no lies. Tread on my corns and tell no lies, But don't pass me dried apple pies.

The subject assigned Mr. Shaub, who was absent, "Does it pay a farmer to plant a large orchard?" was opened by Mr. Pontius saying that a large orchard is a source of profit, but it also must be properly managed.

Mr. Niswonger extended a special invitation to all to be present at the next meeting. All wishing to be conveyed from Hartville to Mr. Niswonger's will notify S. H. Rockhill, Canton, O., one week previous.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Douds and family for the royal manner in which the society was entertained.

Mrs. Correll was continued as essayist, and J. K. Neisz was appointed essayist for the next meeting. J. F. Niesz was appointed alternate.

RENEWALS.

Mrs. Mary Wolf, Canton; Chas. F. Laiblin, Canton; J. L. Stoner. New Ber-

S. H. ROCKHILL, MRS. S. O. EGGERT, President. Secretary.

Co-operation.

Mr. Editor:--Please allow us space in your valuable paper to correct what seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of the city of Massillon in regard to the Massillon Co-operative Store Association. It seems that the general cpinion is that it was organized by and for the benefit of the iron workers of this city only, which we assure you is not the case. We invite all good citizens to joir with us and make co-operation a success. Workingmen, we ask you to call on us, and examine our method of doing business We will explain the benefits derived from co operation. We cannot give you full particulars at present through the press, but we +sk you to call and see for yourself the good that you can do for yourself and fellowmen by joini g with us in this co-operative movement to benefit all who will toil

and work with us

The Gan Club.

The members of the Massillon Rod and Gun Club observed the centennial day by having a shoot at their range in

the aiternion.	the score is	as torion
	Birds shot at.	Birds kille
J II. Hunt.	ā1	45
F. A. Brown	51	41
J. Clutz	51	36
Wm Caldwell	45	31
D. Reed		11
C. L. McLain	11	41
L. Shauf	27	17
G. Dobson	27	19

That Tired Feeling

Afflicts nearly eyeryone in the spring. The system having become accustomed to the bracing air of winter, is weakened by the warm days of the changing season, and readily yields to attacks of disease. Il od's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It tones and builds up every part of the body, and also expels all impurities from the blood. Try it this season.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

by local application, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ears There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed conditson of the mucus linug of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or troperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be distroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars to any case of Deafness (caused by Cafor h) that we can not cure by taking tarrl's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. free

If you feel dull and have no appetite,

CHAPMAN.

John Prosser has been housed up with severe sore leg the past week.

Work at our coal mines has improved considerable within the last three weeks.

Mrs. Wm. Jacket is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Selway, at Flushing, O., this week.

Geo. W. Maddox took unto himself a life partner last Thursday, in the person of a certain young lady whose name we

The Hill was favored with a call from "Jap," one of The Independent's canthe cabagge worm, destroying them by vassers, last week. We are sorry we Many Soldiers On Their Way to the Cenfailed to meet the gentleman, but will say call again.

It seems that prominent citizens of Lawrence township have some important business to transact at Canton, judging from the large number who visit the Stark county capital.

A few of our sports attended a six ounce glove fight at Lawrence, last Saturday evening, between Professor Gallagher, of Wooster, and John Williams, of Lawrence. It was a six round contest to a finish, for twenty-five dollars a side and the gate receipts, amounting in all to the winner to about sixty five dollars. It is said that Williams slugged his opponent in great shape, and pocketed the entire receipts. The fight throughout was for "blood," and consisted of six three-minute rounds.

Mr. Ed. Beck was at home Sunday. Dr Fremont Marshall has located in

Mrs Marie. Baughman spent part of the

"Our daily bread" may now be obtained from a Wilmot baker.

Miss Francis Snider, of West Lebanon,

Mr. Daniel Boughman is building a large house for Mr. Fike, this summer. Mr. Albert Meyers and family were

visiting relatives at this place and Wilmot

Miss Emma Hollinger spent the first day of the week with her sister at Justus. M. L. Baughman, V.S. of Orrville, comes home frequently to attend to his prac-

Mrs. Emma Evrit has returned from a week's sojourn in Massillon, at the home of Mr. Christ Kouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Harold spent a day last week with their niece ,Mrs. Permelia Baughman.

GROVE CITY.

Hi. Obendorf is prospecting for coal near Dalton.

C. A. Krider spent last week in the West, and also visited Canada.

Franklin Umbenhour is again able to be around, after an illness of fifteer

The Company store at Pigeon Run moved to East Greenville May 1.

The mine has again come to light,

working four and five days a week, with prospects of a good summer's run.

ed a large tractor land west of Pigeon Run, with prospects of a new mire be ing opened as soon as the old one is cut. finished, which will be about August,

Camon, April 26,-M - Louis Schaef er, while adjusting pretures upon the wall at her North. Mark t street restdence was thrown to the flor by tre of the fifteen lurned bodies were step ladder breaking. Her face was

Diel, president of the hand of solucation, died for Thuesday aftern on, ag de 71. Death was the result of a heavy fair soье months ago.

the Obiosyn dof the Evang heal Laths! eran church has el sed a tan d'ys' sis sion in this city. No base essent neport ance was transacted. Amon, those present was the Roy. Majer, of Brook

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston Lidy, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below: "In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten

Io Cet

on me to change. I told him I had taken I was feeling real miserable with dyspensia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

Hood's

tion. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dolla(

ROASTED TO DEATH

A Passenger Train on the Grand Trunk Jumps the Track.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED

The Rodies Burned Beyond Possible Recognition.

tennial Among the Passengers-The Engine Runs Into a Water Tank and Cuts Off the Water Supply-Seven Cars Burned to Ashes-An Unavoids ble Accident.

Sunday, the result of which was the loss of many lives. The train was composed of an engine, two baggage cars, a smoker, a Chicago and Grand Trunk through passenger coach, a Wabash coach, a Wagner first-class coach, a Pullman car and two Wagner sleeping cars in the order named. Conductor Poole was in charge of the train, with J. Watson, of London, engineer, and E. Chapman, of London, fireman, The accident occurred at the junction where a "Y" is built. This "Y" is used to switch through trains for Toronto on to the Toronto branch from the main line. The train is said to have been running at a speed of forty miles an hour or more, when directly on passing the switch the engine jumped the track and plunged into a water tank which stood in a space between the "Y," smashing the tank into atoms, and turning the engine almost upside down. The baggage cars came directly after the engine, and the first of these was pitched over the locomotive and thrown on the main track, leaving its wheels behind it. The other baggage car caught fire from the engine, and the two were soon in flames. The coaches following, with the exception of the two Wagner cars in the rear of the train, were huddled together by the shock and soon caught fire from the baggage cars. The passengers on the train, numbering over 150, many of whom were asleep at the time, had a terrible experience. Large slivers of iron and wood flew in all directions, and the confusion among the wrecked passengers can be better imagined than described. The majority of those aboard the train were enabled to get out of the coaches before the fire had reached them, but in the confusion which reigned it is not

were left to the mercy of the flames, pinned in by the material of the wreck and unable to extricate themselves. A man named L. S. Gurney of Brooklyn, N. Y., had his head completely severed from his body by a piece of flying debris, and another named Rudolph Ederer, address unknown, together with an Italian, was instantly killed.

Hamilton Clark of No. 147 West Ohio street, Chicago, had his right leg broken and his head bruised; he may also have he will not recover.

Antony Maus, an Italian on his way from Wisconsin to Italy, not serious. Edwin Chapman, fireman, of London,

A. Murray, mining engineer of London, England, ribs broken, not serious

and bruised, not serious. William Lepsey of No. 69 North Sangamon street, Chicago, badly spramed

Andrew J. Carpenter, of Yankton, Da ... cut and brused; not serious,

Joseph Morrow, on his way from the west to Clark's Island, Mel. cut about the head; not serious, The two dead bodies and the remains

Proposid Amendment to the Constitution

TAXATION.

shall read as follows

ARTICLE XII.

SEC. 2 The theneral Assembly shall provide for the misting at revenue for the support of the state and local governments, but laves shall be uniform on the same riess of subjects. Burying grounds paid, school houses houses breed exclusively for any paths worship, institutious of purely public about mathematical may be exclusively for any paths purpose and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred doll its for each midvidual, may, by general laws be exempted to a favation; and the value of all property so excupted shall, from time to trace, he ascertanced and published, as may be duested by law.

Speciency I then election those electors desiring to vote for anon imendment may have placed upon their ballots the words. Taxation Amendment—Yes, and tose opposed to such amendment have have peed upon their ballots the words. Taxation Amendment have have peed upon their ballots the words. Taxation Amendment No.

Sections I has among near shall take effect on the first day of January 1890

ELFURT I. LAMPSON.

Speaker of the Hot of Representatives.

THI F DAVIS.

President tem, of the Senata.

Adopted April 9, 1889

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO, 3

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF SFATE

I. Daniel I kyan, secretary of state of the State of Ohio, on the 9th day of April, A D 1889, taken from the original rolle filed in this office.

In textimony whereof, I have Lereunto subscribed my harma and affixed my official and applied by the Carles and proved and applied applied and and affixed my official secretary of state. ARTICLE XII. SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide

DANIEL PRYIN, Secretary of State. Captain McArthur, in command a

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

when you come to think of it.

Three Months ..

larging the Ohio.

size, appearance and cost. the shooting to death of the fivepulse of public opinion on the ques-

The secretary of the interior has

No doubt the reports in regard to in the great centennial celebration is proof that he is a very sick man. Mr. Blaine is always careful of himself,

but the reason must have been urgent that kept him away from an occasion at which he would have been a conspicuous actor and for which he had made elaborate prepa-The railroads are represented each

that it is about time to show a little he decided to build an industrial of the spirit of aggression.

count of the low order of intelligence | grades and a teachers room. On the

HOLD AN INTERESTING MEETING

CANTON, May 1, 1889. This frosty yet not unpleasant May

At 11 o'clock President Rockhill called

Lazenby, replying to the inquiry at the

Motion carried.

and Mrs. S. O. Eggert, was appointed to fix the time of holding the strawberry D. M. Slusser moved that the annual

Dinner announced, a recess was taken, and one hour later all looked as happy

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VINEYARDS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FRUIT. The committee on fruit notice the folfowing varieties, consisting of Fallenwalder, Paradise Sweet, Baldwin, Ro-

H. Pontius. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VEGTABLES. Find on exhibition only potatoes of

Downing, fine specimen and well preserved, only showing slight signs of sprouting, as all his other varieties; Mammoth Pearl, of fine size; variety for name, committee named Snowflake.

H. R. ROHRER. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.

quet of tonsoles and tulips, and attract-

OF IRUITS.

Mr. Portius reported fruit buds in

QUISTION DRAWER,

tucky might be placed on the list. Camberland.

Mr. Chance thinks a spraying of cold

19 Sold by Druggists, 75c.

ELTON.

week in Akron.

spent a few days near Elton last week.

weeks.

The Brush college literary society has closed, to meet the 1st Thursday night in

Mrs. Boughman, aged about eighty ankle. yeare, is lying in a critical condition, old ! age being the cause. The Howells Coal Company has less-

The County Sect.

badly bruised Mrs. Mary Dick, mother of Joseph

The Youngstown district conference of

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

stand. I looked like a person in consump-

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecarios, Lowell, Mass.

HAMILTON, April 29.—The limited express on the Grand Trunk railway, due here at 6:55 a.m., met with an accident when about two miles west of this city,

Known How Many Victims

List of Injured.

received internal injuries, in which case

not serious. Enoch Kenzie, not given. unless internally injured. C. C. Azbell of Edwardsport, Ind., cut

A. L. Doney, No. 48 West Adams street. Danville, Ill., head cut, not seri-

J. A. Palmer, Ilion, N. Y., head cut: not serious.

George White, going to Union Hill, N. Y., from Wisconsan, ear cut oa and head

S. E. Young, 285 North avenue, Chicago, kno, and back huit; not serious.

brought to this city and taken to the morgae. An inquest has been ordered.

of Unio.

AMENDMENT NO. 1. SECTION — a fison of by the General Assembly in the sorte at Olino. That a proposition shall be there exists at the clustors of this state, on the first in the ast stier the first younder IN to be an adsection 2 of Affick XII, of the construction of the State of Olio, so that it shall read as follows:

Guthrie, is watching for imports of whisky, and the first he sees he will destroy. That things there have gone on so peaceably as they have, is attributable to the absence of it.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent

Investigators. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jacoby; a

natural gas.

Patrick Burke owns a natural bed of fire clay, losated on the C. & P. railroad. Russell, J. C. Haring. south of this city. Jos. Updegraff, a farmer, had three

team running away near Camp Creek mine Monday. The deputy collector of internal reves

ribs broken and his spine injured by his

nue taxes took over one thousand dollars out of town this week, as a result of a visit of one day. Dr. James F. Gardner has been re

appointed physician and surgeon for Tuscarawas township by the trustees for the twentieth year. The new Lutheran church in West

Lebanon is to be dedicated May 12th. The Rev. G. M. Hendel, of Wooster, will preach upon the occasion.

The eleven-year-old son of Michael Gannon fell from the W. & L. E. river trestle Friday evening, to the ground below, and was severely injured.

The Baltimore Sun says: "The Standing Committee of the Dioceses of Ohio, has received a letter from Bishop Bedell resigning the bispopric of the diocese."

Township Trustees Ertle, Schaffert and Smith drove to Canton Tuesday to have their monthly settlement with the infirmary directors. They will also investigate petitions for culverts at several

The preliminary work of putting the main sewer across the canal on Charles street was commenced on Wednesday, The water was drawn off this level last night in order that the work may not be delayed.

Whispers are heard of another train load of the product of one of Massillon's manufacturing establishments being arranged for shipment within the near future. Due mention will be made when the project matures.

Comrade J. C. Haring has received service cards which should be filled out by ex-soilders, in order to complete the official records at Washington. Veterans who have not done so, should apply to him for the cards and further informa-

Rudolph Garver and family, of Strasburg, Tuscarawas county, came to the city Monday to visit the family of Tobias Schott. Mr. Garyer went on to Cleveland, and Wednesday the little daughter of Mr. Garver died here sud-

The Massillon Woman's Suffrage Association will meet in the G. A. R. hall, this city. May 3rd, at half past 2 o'clock. Essayist, Mrs. Eilen M. Brown; reading, Mrs. Laura Humberger. All who are interested in the cause are cordially in-

As Mrs. Marsh Wagner, who lives east of town, started to drive from home in a buggy Sunday afternoon, part of the harness broke; she jumped from the vehicle and in the fall she broke one of her legs between the ankle

and knee.

John Martin and William Monroe, of Massillon, were before Probate Judge Fawcett yesterday to answer to a charge of malicious destruction of property, Both of them plead guilty and were sent to jail for ten days and fined five dollars and costs.—Canton News-Democrat. thing else. These are the fellows who broke into Joe Deutsch's store.

In the partition suit of Elizabeth Duerrr, et al., versus Frederick Duerr, et al, asking for a division of the properties on South Erie street, embracing a brick malt house and brick residence, Deputy Sheriff Wielandt offered them at public sale this afternoon. Mrs. Wiegand bought the residence for \$1,690, and the mait bouse did not sell.

J. Nevil, the young man who attempt ed to take his life last October, near Canal Fulton, but who had apparently recovered, died very suddenly at Dundee, Saturday. He was whitewashing a room when he complained of a pain in his head and a few minutes after he was dead. The ball which had not been extracted worked to his brain, causing instant death.

Mrs. Sarah Newstetter residing on East South street, was very badly injured Sunday, the result of which may be serious She was attending services at the M. E. Church and when returning peppermint, and spirits of camphor, in the top of the little boy's head, blowfrom the church she fell off the Main street steps. Her right arm was broken at the wrist and ber hip badly injured. She was taken home and a physician summoned who attended to her injuries.

Day Officer Eitle is trying a new method of solving the tramp problem. and if it could be carried out would undoubtedly prove a success. When an east bound freight train stopped at the Ft. Wayne depot this morning, half a dozen specimens of the genus nomad got off. The officer compelled them to get aboard again and continue their journey. Canton can now claim a population of 25,006.

At the meeting of the Loan and Building Association Tuesday, a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared, which, with the last semi-annual dividend and surplus, Pittaburg to Crestline.

shows a 9 per cent. dividend to stock- RUMOR THAT THE ANARCHISTS M'BRIDE TO THE MINERS. holders. The following names were presented from which to elect a board of nine directors at the next meeting, the board to choose the officers of the association: John G. Warwick, G. L. Albrecht, L. A. Koons, W. F. Ricks, C. Wooster still clings to the idea that A. Gates, Geo. W. Merwin, Thos. Brown, maybe after all it is underlaid with Z. T. Baltzly, J. A. Shoemaker, E. P. Edgar, J. R Schlagel, C. M. Whitman, F. A. Brown, Chas. E. Oberlin, Warren E.

PERSONALITIES

World.

Capt. F. C. Putman, and Mrs. M. Graf attended the New York centennial. Miss Fannie Upham is visiting Mrs. Carrie Kelly, Prospect street, Cleveland.

Ed. A. Kitzmiller, secretary and treasurer of the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company, is in the city.

Messrs Joseph Corns and C. B. Allman left Saturday for New York, to attend the great celebration.

Tressy Hollander and James Cline, of Fox Lake, will be united in marriage Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Will Stine, nee Alice Seely, of Crestline, is spending a week visiting at ner former home on Kent street, this city.

Mrs. T. C. Burns and her little daguhter Maggie, of Spencerville, O., are visiting her sister, Mrs. M. H. King on South Mill street.

Mrs. Alf. Shook returned Saturday from a three week's visit with friends at Fulton, Massillon and Alliance.-- Doylestown Journal.

Miss Emma Shrader, of Massillon, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vic Hug, in East Navarre.-Navarre Independent.

Miss Ella Burry, of New Philadelphia, Messrs. Henry Clayton and E. S. Dick erson, both of Philadelphia, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold.

in West Brookfield, April 30th, by the Rev. A. J. B. Kast, James Ball and Mrs. Elizabeth Deighton, both of Tuscarawas township.

Mr. C. M. Geiselman, of the firm of E. Geiselman & Co., of Wooster, dealers in their efforts were crowned by unqualiagricultural implements and agents for | fied success. Russell & Co., was in the city to-day, the guest of Chas. A. Krider.

Miss Laura Russell will sail on the 11th inst, in the Umbria with Mr. W. V. Snyder and Miss Snyder, of Newark, N. J. They expect to be absent several months, and their tou will cover England, Scotland, Germany, France and Switzerland. and upper half unharmed. The room Miss Russell may perhaps conclude to join Miss Slusser's party of young ladies ing, the key of the cell door secured instead of returning with Mr. and Miss Snyder, in which event she will remain in Europe until Christmas.

VALE MUTUAL UNION.

The Collapse of a Myth.

It is learned that with the close of this 30th day of April the Mutual Union Telegraph Company expires and all the 'blind" offices throughout the country will be abolished. That is to say, at all the Western Union offices where the Mutual Union sign has been exhibited and blanks used the signs will be removed and the printed matter retired, leaving nothing but the hydra-headed monopoly, the Western Union.

How will it affect the people of Massillon? The rate for ten words to about thirty of the principal cities will be advanced from thirty-five to forty cents, or an advance of five cents to points where the rate for ten words is some-

Opposition lines will advance rates correspondingly

Fire at Genoa,

A fire of unknown origin on Tuesday, burned to the ground an old two-story frame house at Genoa, two miles east of the city, and with it an unfinished frame addition and a lot of lumber stored within. The property belonged to Ann Altland, the only occupant at the time being an old man. It is not known here whether there was any insurance on the place. A new frame building put up for a saloon, which adjoined, escaped the

The Sun Cholera Cure. From the treasures of a vellow scrap book the "Sun cholera medicine" recipe is taken. Older people will recognize it as a formula that once was famous, and will be again should the dreadful epidemic ever rage. Every reader should cut this out and save it: Take equal parts tincture of cayenne, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of Mix well. Dose: Fifteen to thirty drops ing part away. He lingered in agony in a wineglass of water, according to age | until midnight, when death came to his and violence of the attack. Repeat every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

A Worthy Appointment,

The first railway postal clerk in Ohio who was removed when the Democratic administration came in was Edward Reese, a resident of Youngstown Hill, his offense being that he is a Republican. The first railway postal clerk in Ohio appointed under the Harrison administration was Edward Reese, of Youngstown Hill, his endorsements being Republicanism and merit. Mr. Reese is said to be as competent a man for the position as ever distributed mail matter, and his many friends are grateful to Major McKinley for securing his re-installment. Mr. Reese's run is from

Are Plotting to Assassinate President Harrison.

Special Dispatch to The Independent. NEW YORK, May 1.—The police have grounds for the belief that Anarchists are plotting to assassinate President Harrison. The Volks Zeitung building is draped in red, and the editor on being interviewed said he would not be surprised if the president was assassinated. The Freibeit, in a doubte-headed article, says: "Down with the President! To And Matters that Agitate the Society | hell with the Constitution! Authority be damned!" etc. Special detectives guard the president, and every effort is being made by the police to discover the ring-leaders

Thomas for Governor.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

Springfield, O., April 26 - John H. Thomas, the millionaire retired manufacturer and founder of the firm John H. Thomas' Sons, is announced as a Democratic candidate for governor, with the senate as his objective point.

A False Rumor.

Special Dispatch to The Independent. Washington, May 1.—The rumor that Secretary Blaine had a paralytic stroke this morning is emphatically denied at the State department and at Normandie, where Mr. Blaine is stopping.

SECURED THEIR FREEDOM.

The Two Tramps Who Assaulted Joe Bowers Postpone Their Trial,

A thoroughly successful but not artistic job of jail breaking was done at the city prison Tuesday night-from the outside. In one of the cells were stowed away Frank Zimmerman and Tom King names given by the two tramps who so brutally assaulted Joe Bowers at his saloon opposite the Ft Wayne station, Monday night, when he caught them in the act of attempting to burglarize his premises. At about 2 o'clock this morning, as near as the time could be given Married, at the Lutheran parsonage by two other inmates of the lockup, a party of five or six men, no doubt belonging to the same gang as Bowers' assailants, visited the prison building for the purpose of effecting the release of their companions on the inside, and

A crowbar, or some similar instrument which gave great leverage, was forced between the frame and the jamb of the door at the southeast corner of the building, and with the power thus afforded the entire lower half of the door was split and broken off, leaving the lock was entered through the spacious openfrom where it was kept by the officers and the two prisoners were released without any further difficulty. The selfappointed jailers also offered freedom to the two Germans who are 'doing" ten days on bread and water, but they decli ed to accept, probably having become accustomed to their diet and cheerful

Officers Hagan and Eitle started after the fugitives as soon as possible after the delivery was discovered, going east on a freight train but as they have not returned nor been beard from, it is not known what success they have met with.

A CHILD MURDER-

A Shot Gua in the Rands of an Elight. Year-Old, Causes the Death of a Child Aged Five.

One of the most sensational boy murders on record comes from the town of Malvern, in Carroll county. Late Friday afternoon a group of little opes were enjoying theaselves with childish g'ee, when there was a crossing of temper between a romping little b, y of 5 years, the son of Charles Deckman, and his 8 year old cousin, named Hexamer. The smaller boy was having such a good time that he wanted to continue running about in the grass, but the Hexamer lad insisted that playing for the afternoon should cease. Words between the infautale combatants grew warm and finally the Hex amer boy warned the Dickman child to leave the premises. This warning was accompanied by the threat that if the little tot did not scamper away he would shoot him with a shorgun that was standing near. Not scared the poor little Dickman boy did not stir but remained there. challenging an execution of the threat et the now evidently enraged Hexamer The shooting part was but to horribly carried out. The gun was snatched up by arms that could scarcely ho dit, and ere human mercy could prevent little fingers pulled the trigger, there was a flash, a blood curding cry, and the deed was done. The 5 year old cousin was fetalty injured. Tender arms carried him home. An examination showed that the charge in the gun took effect relief.

For Assault and Battery.

Andrew Dangleheisen, of Diamond Alley, was arrested on Friday at the instance of Charles Feesler, and charged with assault and battery. Dangleheisen pleaded guilty, and paid a fine and costs, in all five dollars,

To Live on Bread and Water.

Harry Becker and Henry Giere were tried before Mayor Frantz last week for being drunk and disorderly. The former was given ten days in the city prison on bread and water, and the latter three days with the same sort of refreshment. They will stand committed until costs are paid.

And Expresses Regret That His Former Advice was not Taken.

President John McRide of the National Progressive Union of Miners has issued another circular reviewing the whole mining situation. Much space is devoted to the action of Rae and Watch orn. The following are extracts from the circular: As stated in previous circulars, the

joint conventions held in Indianapolis ind., and Columbus, O., failed to estab lish mining rates for the coming year. and the adjournment of the last convention ended the joint movement. This was generally regretted by miners and operators, particularly so because it threatened to end the peaceful and har monious relations that had existed for three years between mine employers and employees, and with this friendly relationship better prices had prevailed. both for the producing and selling of coal. When the convention adjourned, the miners had offered, as their best terms of settlement, the summer rates named in last year's scale, and the operators offered a reduction of five cents per ton below the rates of last year. On April 9th, the operators of Ohio and Pittsburg districts made a proposition to the "Progressive Union," through cents per ton below last year's rates

me, of a reduction of two and one-half told them I had no authority to make an agreement, but would submit it direct to you for approval or disapproval This I did, and also advised its accept ance by you. The operators also stipu lated that a committee of four miners and four operators from each district should meet in Pittsburg on April 15th, to sign the agreement and provide for the re-establishment of the joint movement, with its method of arbitration and conciliation; provided, of course, that miners would accept their proposition. On the 15th, the miners' delegation from the Pittsburg district voted unanunously against the reduction, and although the Ohio miners' delegation favored accepting it, they told the Pittsburg delegation that they must mutually agree before the operators' proposition would be accepted As the Pittsburg miners would not accept, the operators of the two districts were informed that their proposition was rejected. This ended the matter so far as the "National Progressive Union" was concerned, and no Inter-state agreement has been made or recognized by it. The others of N. D. A. 135, had issued

an invitation to operators of this competitive district to meet them in joint convention, in Pittsburg, April 16th, to fix rates, etc. They met, and oh, what a meeting it was, my craftsmen! There were two operators from Ohio in attendance, Ed. Martin, of New Straits ville, and Capt. L. R. Doty, of Columbus. Nor were the miners represented; only James O'Donnell and John Nuzent, from New Straitsville, and Thomas Bentham, of Shawnee, attended. They were seected by the Knights of Labor, a d yet when the operators told them in plain terms that they would not recognize their organization, only one of them, Nugent, had the manbood to rep'y that his organization must be recognized or he would take no part in the convention. He was ruled out by the chairman From the Pittsburg district there were nine delegates, all of whom, ex cent Barker, of Mansfield, belonged to the Knights of Labor. Two of these delegates, however, were not miners, J F. Welsh being a school teacher, and Victor Marher works in a lumber yard All of these men knew that the immers of the Pittsburg district had decided unanimousty to accept no reduction, and they also knew that the "Progres-ive Union" acleg tes from both the One and Pittsburg distric's had informed the operators that their proposition had been rejected, and yet regardless of this lat, and the fact that only the day before they had denounced my advice to accept a reduction as outra cous, they agreed to accept the reduction proposed by the operators. The vote by which they agree to the proposition of the operators, shows that O'Donnell and Benthan voted with the operators and against the Pittsburg Knights of Labor delegates. This may have been done by the cinsent of the Knights of Labor delegates from the Pittsburg district.

tham, who had accepted that which the Progressive Union" had rejected. I also said, when advising you to accept, that the operators proposition was almost the equivalent of the summer rate of 65 cents in Hocking, and 74 cents in Pattsburg fields. The evidence in my possession proves this. There is almost for e lifths of the entire production of the two fields during the summer months, and the balance during the win ter. The miners averaged less than 500 tons last year. Upon that basis, each namer produced 300 tons in the summer. This, at a reduction of 2½ cents, means a loss of \$7.50.

who not being able to vote for the prop-

osation by reas n of their instructions.

probably took this method to accept the

proposed reduction, and yet screen themselves behind O'Donnell and Ben-

During the winter each miner predue d 200 toas. At an advance of 2 cente, over summer rates, gives a gain of \$5.00. The difference in the year's work gives a loss to each miner of \$2.50, or one half cent per ton upon the 50% tons mined.

I again say this amount is too small to stand in the way of a peaceful settlement, and that it would have been better had you allowed your desires to bend to this moderate demand than to risk having your will broken and your prices further reduced by a conflict with your employers and which e'er entered into is fore shadowed by defeat and disaster

JOHN McBRIDE, President N. P. U.

You can get a dollar's worth for fifty cents! How? By sending fifty cents for a year's subscription to the new Washington illustrated family journal, The Home Magazine, edited by Mrs. John A. Logan. First number contains article on Washington entertainments by Mrs. Logan; poem by Jamas Whitcomb Riley; sketches and portraits of Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Thurman. Agents wanted. Geo. D. Sage, general agent, will call on you.

The body is more susceptible to bensfit from Hood's Sareaparilla now than at any other season. Therefore take it

MANY PEOPLE FATALLY INJURED AT CHICAGO.

HEREVIEWS THE WHOLE SITUATION | An Unmanageable Team of Horses the Cause of the Accident-While the age of Fireworks Explodes, Seriously Injuring a Number of Boys.

CHICAGO, May 1.—During the crush on the lake front last night, where many thousands of people had congregated to witness the fireworks display, a panic was caused by a team of horses becoming unmanageable and plunging right and left among the spectators. Men and women were knocked down and tramped on, and a great many were hurt. While the victims of the crush were being carried off the field a package of fireworks exploded and seriously burned a number of boys who were hovering around the operators in charge of the display. The most seriously injured are as follows: Frederick Eschenberg, 16 years, badly burned; Daniel Grant, 13 years, fatally burned; Kate Conway, fatally crushed Mrs. George F. Farrar, probably fatally crushed; Lizzie Howard, crushed and

kicked by a horse, will probably die; Mrs. F. Brady, seriously injured, probably fatal; Miss Crowley, seriously injured by being trampled upon; Miss Schubert, ribs broken; two unknown boys, hands crushed: James Holihan, legs burned; unknown man, leg broken. Besides the above many women were hurt, whose mes could not be learned. One man is reported to have had her clothnearly burned from her body by an kploding rocket.

THE MAIMED AND KILLED.

Considering the Great Crowd the List is

Quite Small, NEW YORK, May 1.—Several women fainted or fell in fits and the ambulances of the various hospitals were constantly in requisition. Second Lieutenant William A. McDonald of the First Ohio artillery was caught under his falling horse and crushed. His injuries are not thought to be serious, but disabled him for the day. Mrs. Lizzie Schultz of 854 First avenue was taken ill on the Union square and died in the hospital of heart disease. A drunken man was picked up by the police at Grand street and Bowery and \$1,971 was found in his pocket. He was too drunk to give his name and was locked up.
John Taylor, of Keyport, N. J., fell

from a Third avenue car and fractured his skull. Several men and women were crushed and injured by a charge of the mounted police at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street in an attempt to clear the avenue to Fifty-ninth street. It was finally decided not to carry out the order, and paraders when dismissed at Fifty-seventh street passed down that street east and west and disappeared. The crowd at this point is said by the police to have been denser than at any other place.

Dispatches from Chicago, San Fran-Charleston, Denver, Baltimore, New Orleans, Pittsburg and other leading cities report a general observance of

The Windsor theatre, located on the north side of the river, Chicago, caught fire shortly after midnight, and in less than twenty minntes was completely destroyed. Three firemen were injured by a falling wall, one of them seriously. Loss \$50,000.

A number of the copartners of the London Times intend bringing suit tgainst John Walter to bear the expense of the case against Painell, on the grounds that Walter was individually nable for the publication of the articles.

Lost.—"I don't know where, I can't tell when I don't see how-something of great value to me, and for the return of which I shall be truly thankful, viz. a good appetite."

Found - 'Health and strength, pur blood, an appetite like that of a wolregular digestion, all by taking the peculiar and sopular in dicine. Hood Sa saparilla I want everybody to try this season." It is sold by all druggist Che bundred doses one doliar,



This powder never viries—\(\)\ \(\)\ marrel of purity strength and wholesceneries —\(\)\ \(\)\ Mever enormial than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold to

rompetition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. So dow'mn it alum or phosphate powders. So d or mu Royal Baking Powders C 106 Wall St

Remarkable Nerve.

The early history of America is full of instances of men having great nerve. But we are rapidly becoming the most nervous people on earth. The recent increase of insanity, epileptic fits, head-Victims Were Being Cared for a Fack- ache, backache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervousness, dyspepsia, fluttering of the heart, etc., point to an early decay of the race, unless this tendency is checked. Nothing will cure these diseases like Dr. Miles' Nervine, warranted to contain neither opium nor morphine. Sample bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store Don't fail to try it.

Sudden Death.

The papers are full of sudden deaths. If you have choking sensations, fluttering, pain or tenderness in chest, faint easily, take Dr. Miles' New Cure for the heart, and so escape death, as did Henry Brown, druggist, of Cleveland. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly,

M. P .- A New Principle.

A great physician has discovered that the true way to act on the liver, stomach, bowels, etc., is through their nerves. Miles' Pills, the smallest and mildest. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Spangler & Co.,

HATTERS.

See our ounce stiff hats with ventilator.

Bicycles, Helmets, Caps, Hose, Gloves, Shirts and Blazers.

Agents for Holmes & Co.'s JERSEY PANTS.

MEXICAN HAMMOCKS.

Jos. Horn & Co.'s PENN AVE. STORES.

Largest Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

Dress Goods and Silks our great specially. High Class Novesties in exclusive patterns. Printed India Silks at 45 cents and upwards. a ciel veluos (27 mehos wide) a \$1.00. high novelties at \$2.00 to \$4.0 a yard.

Plam India Silks, 43 cents and upwards. Fancy Striped Surah Silks, 56 cents to \$1.50. New Spring Shades, in Surahs. Failles, Royales and Gros Grain Silks.

New Black Silk Grenadines in plain, stripe and brocaded.

Novelties in Black Dress Goods in wool an aik wool fabries. spring Dress Good, fances, 45 cents to \$

vard.

Plain, Striped, Plaid and Printed Mohairs. Printed Challies, 5 cents to "9 cents a yard. French Smit Patterns, 320, 90 to \$35,00 each French Wool Cachmeres, all shades, 50 cents to

Fifty inch Wool, Spring Suiting Cloths, 40 cents o ~2.50 a vard. Dress (inghams, 8 cents, nne-t >cotch Goods at

P cents a varil. French and American Fine sateens at lowest

"Cable Dye" tast black, Hostery, will not tain or come of in wearing. The best \$1 (1) corsets. Boy's Star Shirt Waists

Men's White and I'a ey shirts Our Lace Curtain (atalogue is repay. We sead samples and prices promptly.

Dress Trammings, Cloaks, Suits, Wraps, Jackets, in largest variety. Address letters to

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PITTSBUTGH

cun I. Con u t donn and treatise is one of the abyticut. Aduress DR, GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New Lors.

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Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Peng Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street. NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERANCHIVE®

CENTENNIAL DRESSES.

ALSO SOME GOWNS TO BE WORN ON OTHER OCCASIONS.

Costames with Trains Should Be Relegated to Receptions and Dinners, Says Olive Harper-Dresses, Slippers and Scrumptious Hosiery for Dancing.

|Special Correspondence |

New York, April 25.-The great centennial ball which is to take place here so soon has given the dressmakers no little difficulty to find something new for every lady, and different from anything that could possibly be worn by any other lady who intends to go The skirts of ball dresses count for less than the corsages, as it is the becomingness of the i



HANDSOME BALL COSTUMES.

waist which determines the beauty of a dress. The skirts are usually of some thin material which floats out gracefully as the pretty dancer whirls around in time to the cadences of the music, and as Lent is over it is now permissible for all the girls who love dancing to dance ! again. It has been whispered that there have been many little dances on the sly during Lent, but then folks will talk often without reason.

One thing is noticeable now about all the dancing dresses, and that is the slimness of the skirts. There is no bustle nor any extra fuliness in the back except that which comes from an underskirt with starched ruffles up the back breadth. The skirts for all young ladies and young matrons are just long enough to touch the floor in the back, but some of the more elderly ladies who still find pleasure in dancing wear very costly dresses of velvet, brocade and silk with long trains, to the great disconfort of everybody else. I think a trained dress is more out of place in a ball room than any other place, and yet there will always be three or four in every ball-just enough to keep a pile of unfortunate men lying around in spots on the floor. And when the wearer wishes to dance she stoops down with a sort of a sidewise and backward motion, like a dog going after a flea, and takes hold of her train and lifts it up in her arm, a proceeding that always leaves more or less of her feet exposed, and dances with that awkward weight over her arm. The dignity and grace of her movements are impeded and she is ridiculous.

Trained dresses ought to be strictly relegated to receptions and d'uners There they are in place.

It will now be but a short time until the watering place balls and hops will begin, and I wish to tell all my dancing friends what to wear and how to make it. The figure No. 1 is a very taking lit tle dress for a young lady, of pale pink silk tissue, the pink so pale that it is alskirt has two ruffles four inches deep, the top one having three tucks above it. These rufiles are worked in pink floss silk and with white silk with here and there a silver thread. The rest of the skirt is oute plain and is simply gathered at the waist, very full 19 the back The weist can be understood at a glance The ribbons are mat white saim. The embroidery acress the top is of the same pattern as that around the skirt Such a dress, if made by the numble fingers of the wearer, would cost not more than \$12. If bought in one of our large establishments it would cost from \$50 to

No. 2 is the bodice of a dress in cream white mill. The skirt has a deep hem, above which is a series of ten narrow tucks. A loose tunic of mult is caught. up on each side with a spray of tea roses and feliage Around the waist is a very novel arrangement of applique of pearl embroidery on escurial lace, with some pretty pendants also in pearl. The front is filled across with a full pleating of tulie. The whole cost of this exceedingly handsome dress, including the flowers, would not be over \$15, if made at home. Perhaps not so much, certainly not, if the beading could also be done at



HANDSOME BALL COSTUMES. Another very pretty dancing dress for a young lady is shown in No. 8. It is of silver gray silk warp Henrietta, with a gauze brocaded ribbon sash of pale pink. The top of the waist has a bertha of pink tults and horizontal stripes of the Evanston and Ogden, a distance of by flots of pink ribbon. The gloves are minutes, or at the rate of one mile a pale pluk, embroidered in silver. The minute. This is no display record, but

ande of pale blue surah, trimmed with panels of dark blue velvet. The corsage is exceedingly pretty, having a classical effect with the metallic belt and shoulder piece. The fifth gown is for such young ladies as do not care to wear a low cut dress, and it is a very tasty pretty one. It is of figured Bengaline silk, white and pale green, with trimmings of mignonette green velvet and a lace ruff. This bodice is more difficult to make, but any lady by a little care can easily achieve it.

Another dainty and attractive dress is of deheate green muslin, with a band of bottom of the tunic and a narrower one around the neck just below a full puff of tulle.

A few years ago no young lady would have considered herself sufficiently fine in such simple costume as is fashionable today, but now simplicity of attire in ball rooms is regarded as the height of refined elegance for young girls, and very properly Whenever the girl feels that the dress must be costly, she can go to a big house and pay a hundred dollars for the same dress that would cost her more industrious sister a quarter of that

One of the neatest and prettiest gowns of the season is made of gray and white checked silk in three shades of gray. Down each side of the front is a fold of cherry velvet, and a narrow fold also of cream white in jersey cloth, with a collar of the same. This is a very lady mixed in with the soil, is advised for like dress, and is one of the kind that never goes out of fashion.

Ball slippers can be of satin, black or white, or to match the color of the dress. Some have rose tes on the toes and others beaded ornaments, and others again have the beadings done directly on the slipper. Dancing shoes have quite low heels, and are adapted to the violent exercise better than they used to be.

Hosiery for dancing is of the most elaborate kind, and is of the finest quality of pure or mixed silk. Stockings should match ball dresses in color, though the tint may be different. Some have lace effects, or embroidery up the instep or clocking. There are numberless fancies in colors which are more remarkable for eccentricity than beauty or refinement. I saw one pair recently which represented a flight of butterflies, winding spirally around the stockings.

Underskirts for dancing dresses are made of Lonsdale cambric, with one or two rufiles around the bottom, and oth-



HOME AND BALL DRESSES.

up the back breadth. These are for the most flesh color. The bottom of the under one. When the dress is made of thin material, the skirt which is to be worn next it should be of thin muslin, sheer and not too tine. This gives a transporent effect that is very desirable, for a thick skirt next to the dress is too abrupt a change. Some young ladies have a skirt made of thin glace silk to wear under such dresses, but that makes it neces any to have one for every gown.

A very novel fancy in new spring gowns, which also could be adapted to ball dresses for those who like darker colors, is to have fine black grenadine made up over changeable glace silk. The changeable effects come in brown and gold, purple and gold, blue and pink, red and yellow and other very marked contrasts. The colors thus are very brilliant, and no lady would wear them, unless toned down by the outer film of grenadine. This is cut exactly with the silk so that it lays flat over it, and the bright colors show faintly through the meshes, and thus it becomes very beautiful, the folds breaking out into rich lights and shadows with every move-

This fashion has really not reached America yet, except in one or two important gowns, but before long will be. If anybody has an old fashioned glace silk laid away since her great-grandmother's time, now is her opportunity. The Priestly grenadine comes in single mesh and is the suitable kind, and costs about seventy cents a yard. I haven't got a grandinother to go to for one. I wish I had OLIVE HARPER.

Too Much for His Sister Anyway.

A Stevens avenue young lady was much pained and shocked as she walked down the street yesterday to see her young brother sitting astride the prostrate body of another boy and raining down blows upon his struggling victim.

"Johnny!" she almost screamed, "what are you doing? Come here this minute. Aren't you ashamed of yourself, fighting this way in the street?"

The boy reluctantly arose from his ranquished antagonist and faced his indignant sister. Then he explained:

"Well, I don't care. He said you wasn't good looking. I don't think you are either, but it ain't none o' his funeral. So I licked him."—Minneapolis Journal.

Fast Western Railroading.

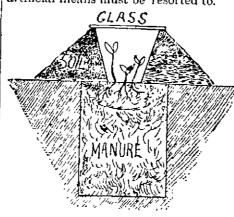
Lon Dempson has perhaps the fastest standing record of any engineer on the Union Pacific as far as schedule time is concerned. Lon was formerly known as the "Flying Dutchman," but now basks under that sublime but fictitious cognomen, "White Wings." Nevertheless, ho is a fiyer in the broadest sense of the term. He pulls a passenger between brocaded ribbon. The skirt is plain, seventy five miles, and makes the trip in with a very slightly draped tunic, held the remarkable time of seventy-five cost of this gown would be about \$20, day in and day out he makes the trip at made at home, but it would outlast four that dare-devil rate of speed.—Omaha of any of the others. No. 4 is a dress

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION ABOUT FRUITS, FLOW-ERS AND VEGETABLES.

A Simple Way of Forcing Cucumbers and Melons in Advance of Their Natural Season by Help of 'Well Rotted Manure in the Rill.

When the season is not long enough to insure the perfect ripening of melons, or when vine fruits are wanted a week or silvery white satin ribbon around the two in advance of their natural season. artificial means must be resorted to.



AN EARLY START FOR CUCUMBERS.

The seeds are planted in sods under glass by many of the Long Island and New Jersey market gardeners, and the trims the side of the vest front, which is crops pushed along by extra fertilizing. A dressing of guano or bone meal, well melons when the season is short, by Peter Henderson. This well known cultivator increases the yield of his melon crop by a system of pinching the main vine, so as to encourage the lateral shoots upon which the fruit is borne.

The plan illustrated in the cut has the commendation of Popular Gardening, and is a miniature hot bed beneath each hill of plants. To provide this a hole one foot square and 18 inches deep is made where the hill is to come and this is filled with fresh heating horse manure, as for a common hot bed, and on this is put a few inches of fine good mellow soil. Plant a few seeds in center, cover lightly and place a tapering block of wood or a six-inch flower pot upon them, packing the soil firmly around it, and thus forming a sort of pit when the wood or pot is withdrawn Cover with a glass, which remove when plants are well started.

The usual method practiced around about New York is to transplant cucumber plants started in sod to the open ground, marked out as for corn, three feet each way. A generous shovelful of manure has previously been mixed thoroughly with the soil in each hill. The manure used has become well rotted.

Garden Culture of Chrysanthemums.

Many persons have been deterred from planting chrysanthemums in their gardens for fear an early trost might come suddenly in the fall and thus prevent or destroy their blooming. If, however, early flowering varieties only are used. there are very few sections of the country where they will not succeed, says American Agriculturist. First procure good healthy plants grown in pots and shaded from the strong sun, and in reguplant them in spring as soon as all danger of frost is past. Have the ground well enriched with manure and do not plant closer than three feet apart, each way. If they can be planted on the south side of a house or other building, a board fence, or hedge of evergreens, they will be able to stand much colder weather and will continue blooming later in the season. Keep the plants well tied up to stakes, if necessary, to prevent their being broken by the wind, and water occasionally during the summer if the weather is hot and dry.

If good flowers are to be grown they should never be allowed to wilt for want of water, and the plants should at all times be kept in a good growing con dition.

Early in September in middle latitudes the flower buds will make their appearance. If prize or exhibition flowers are desired, only one bud should be left on each branch or shoot, but in ordinary culture this "disbudding," as it is called, may be dispensed with. All flower buds, however, which are deformed or one sided should be removed promptly as soon as discovered, as they only take up the strength of the plants uselessly. Weak liquid manure may be used once or twice a week with advantage while the buds are setting, but should be discontinued as soon as they begin to show

Perfect Flowering Strawberries.

A Wisconsin horticulturist, whose success entitles him to be heard and whose name is George T. Kellogg, names for the most perfect flowering kinds of strawberries, Jessie, May King, Miner, Parry, Wilson and Mt. Vernon, Pistillates, Bubach, Crescent, Manchester, Jewel and Windsor Chief. From these you may select, or plant them all. If I could have but two they would be Jessie and Bubach, next May King and Crescent, next Wilson and Manchester.

Do not plant pistillate varieties alone While set beside perfect flowering kinds. they are the most productive of any. Every strawberry catalogue should be marked so that you may know which are pistillate and which are not.

Sweet Corp.

Two varieties of sugar corn catalogued this season by Peter Henderson, and recommended by him as excellent, are the "Stabler's Early" and "Roslyn Hybrid." The first named ripens a few days after Adam's Early, while Roslyn Hybrid matures about the same time and is one of the large growing sorts.

The Cory corn, which has been fully tested, ranks among the costlicat of all the large red cob varieties, and is an excellent sort. Stowell's evergreen is now everywhere recognized as the standard late variety. Hickox's improved is a fine medium season corn. The sweetest of all sweet corns is Black Mexican, a black kerneled variety.

Professor Birl says that a large spoon | ply of the mixture in it. This mixture | 19..16 heaping full of pure Paris green to forty | will cost about one dollar and some trougallons of, water is enough for use on ble, but will be sufficient for several hoge apple trees.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Trees That Are Not Readily Transplanted. Care of Seedlings.

The home nursery becomes a necessity when trees difficult to transplant are to be grown. All the hickory sub-family should be planted where they are to stand, if long lived trees are required. The pecan is no exception to the rule. The black walnut and the butternut never succeed transplanted, if large. They are better planted as nuts where they are to stand. All the oaks, of whatever kind, should be sown where they are to grow. The chestnut, if nursery grown, may be transplanted.

Our advice is to sow the nuts, if possible, where the trees are to stand. The same rule will apply in a great degree to the beeches, chinquapin and even the hard maples, reasonably, that is, the best trees will be those left in the rows after thinning. Nevertheless, the trees last mentioned are contained in the list of transplantable trees, and even kindly transplantable. When young they may be readily moved, also the hard maples, even when of considerable size, if care is

The above views are from Prairie Farmer's special seed and tree planting number, as are also the following notes on transplanting seedlings:

It is cheapest for the general planter to buy the seedlings of responsible nursery men when possible. If small, and they should be, do not forget after transplanting to shade the trees. If the rows are perfectly straight and row both ways, as they may be made to with a marker, with pegs at regular distances, a common table knife with the point turned up one and one-half inches will do the most of the cleaning. When transplanted into field rows, let them be three feet apart by one foot in the row. Now you will have 14,520 trees per acre. As they begin to crowd again, take out two-thirds of the plants in each row, and your trees stand 3x3 feet apart, and you have 4,840 trees per acre.

At this distance the trees may be economically transplanted. When they begin to crowd take out every other row, and you have your plantation 6x3 feet, or 2,420 plants per acre. After this, when the plantation requires thinning, those cut away will be valuable for stakes, handspikes, poles, etc. When thinned to 12x12 feet the timber may stand until it is valuable for many pur-

Varieties and sub-varieties of a species are propagated by grafting, budding or layering; deciduous trees by grafting or budding, and coniferous trees by layering. It is only practiced in the case of plants valuable either for ornament or for the fruit, and belongs more to the professional nurseryman and amateur han to the practical tree planter.

Tea Roses.

A bed of tea roses should accompany the Hybrid Perpetuals in every garden, for the purpose of prolonging the blooming term, as the teas are the only true perpetuals. They should be planted in beds in a rather dry position, somewhat lar rows so that the plants can be covered with soil and leaves or litter for winter protection, and they will well repay the trouble by a magnificent display of flowers, coming into bloom quite early, and continuing until late in the autumn.

Grafting Cherries.

A current horticultural journal says that cherry trees are very difficult to graft. I have never found them so. The buds swell early, and the grafting must be done very early; otherwise there is no difficulty. Cherry tops can be changed as readily as apple tops. I often hear it remarked that stone fruits cannot be grafted, but the remark has no foundation. Did not Thomas Andrew Knight give us the practice of root grafting as the result of experiments upon stone fruits?-Garden and Forest.

Things Told by Others.

Professor J. L. Budd says "the best time to prune fruit trees is when the leaves are about two-thirds grown in the

A successful fruit grower says: Thin out the grapes; remove every alternate bunch, where they are thickly set, on a branch or one vine, and see the difference in the size of the bunches that are left this fall when they ripen over those on vines and branches not trimmed.

For a near by market, says Orchard and Garden, one of the best of the new strawberries is Buhach, sometimes known as Buhach No. 5. Unfortunately its flower is pistillate and the berry is too soft for long transportation, although large, handsome and of fine quality.

Pure Water for Fowis.

Fowls of all kinds and ages should not only be abundantly supplied with water, but it should be pure water, and should be kept where they can get to it easily. Where they are compelled to get their drink from stagnant pools or from other sources contaminated by barnyard leachings or otherwise, it is quite certain not only to affect them unfavorably but to produce serious diseases. The vessels containing water for their use should be cleaned out at least once a day and be refilled with clean water and protected in such a way as to best prevent filth from getting into them. Many persons are not only negligent in this respect, but seem to be ignorant of the importance of pure water for the health of their fowls.

To Prevent Bog Cholera. A writer in Southern Planter claims

that where the following is given a fair trial it will prevent hog cholera: Take a sack of salt and a barrel of hard wood ! ashes (hickory or oak preferred); mix the salt and ashes thoroughly. Prepare a box of any convenient size; put it under cover where the hogs can have free 18..23 access to it at all times, and keep a supfor one year.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

Address all communications to J. T. Danvir, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

HOW IT WILL BE PLAYED.

In our last issue we erred in saying thirty-two games were to be played in the coming Barker-Reed match. It should read that the match will consist of the following openings which are to be played by each player; 8 18, 9-14, 10-14, 10-15, 11-15, 11-16, 12-16, and in reply to 11-15 white must open as follows: 24-26, 22-19, 23-19, 23-18, 22-18, 22-17. In the above games there is to be no restriction as to how black or white shall play after the first move has been made, and the following eleven openings must be played as laid down in Barker's "Amer can Checker Player." viz: "Center Boston," "Defiance," "Dyke," "Frie." "Glasgow," "Laird and Lady." "Bristol," "Old Fourteenth," "Single Corner," "Souter" and "Will o' the Wisp." The total rumber of games played will be fifty. In our last issue we erred in saying thirty-two

REFERENCE BOARD.

9 10 1 1 2 1 4 1 1 1 2 3 4 a game, the Black Men oc-cupy the squares number-ed 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on a board, number it as chart; play over one of the games below twice, and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. Try it!! Blacks all ays more first. In case "Our Column" does not appear address the ED. 27 25 26 27 27 28 to \$ 50 \$ 31 \$ 32 \$

CHECKERING.

At the commencement of game, the Black Men oc

Mr. Fleming has not as yet consented to give expenses to Mr. Kelly Kelly demands expense money or the championship. Mr. Labadie writes: "Has anyone accepted my challenge? I am anyous and ready to play any aspirant for the title."

H.P. Hall, of Momence, Ill., has been in Chicago, and succeeded in adding laurels to his name. He is one of the very best players in the State.

The leading papers of America call Charles F. Barker enampion checker player of the World. They must not be aware that the "Famous Herd Laudie Jances Wyllie" stril lives.

We have a few complete files of "Our Checker Column" that we will muit to any address upon receipt of \$1.75. We have also some extra proofs of various issues. Do you want your also complete? The leading papers of America call Charles

ille complete?

Kear's Quarterly Review, Vol. 1, No. 3, pays "Our Checker Column" a high tribute by selecting games and positions from it. Mr. Belden's magnificent problems are reproduced. It is a treatise that should be in the hands of all grades of checkerists. Address J. A. Redr., 2 Beaumont Terrace, Stapleton Road, Bristol, Edg.

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POSITION NO 180.-BY MR. D. C. CALVERT,



SOLUTION TO 19 -DOA O. CLEGGETT. Binit of Conv. Black-4, 16, 11 .0. K 1.g21 White to move

White-13 25, 31. Kings J. 21. and win 7, 11 21 18 15 19 10, 14 17 21 11, 9 27 27 9 4 2 ...4 11 11 19 15 14 9 6 10 1 5 11...16 14 9 15 10 4.. 19.. W. wms

GAME NO. 157. - SECOND DOUBLE CORNER. By Mr. John T H unigan, Groton, Mass. We will shortly give our readers a look at the grifted analyst, together with a short graphical sketch. He is young, deck charming, and good looking. Our lady check-crist wil, we belove, be pleased with his fascinating appearance.

27...01 10 10 7(d 11 51 .36 13 11...19(1 59 known problem which is by a. D. Jauvier-an ending arising from South t-Wisp, etc. Var at 9a 1, 18 15 11 18 10 . 6 11 14 15...11 1. 10 11...8 18 15 B. wins

Variation 2, 25..21 11 5 21..11 9..13(3 M 18 18 . 2 B. wins Variation 3. 15.8 22 25 4..11 2 6 14..18 11 15 5..14 Drawn 4..11 2 6 19..11(1 9..13 7.. 2 6.. 9 Variation 4, 10..15 15 19 6 10 11..15 11..19 2.. 6 Variation 5. If 11-17, white s cures a draw by solution of position No. 112, which is: 15-19 9...13 10...14 17...22 2...6 25, 50 19...23 17...21 23...27

13...17 6...10 33...26 1...14(8 25...21 7...2 21 25(6 27...31 26...3) 31...24 Draws; because if Black attempts to crown the man on 22, White wins by 29.25. Variat on 6, 14..17 22 .26 9..14 17 .23 17..21 26..10 11..17 29..25 14. 17 Variation 7. 26..31 30..26 26 .17 Variation 8. 31, 27 18, 23 14, 18(9 21, 17 27, 31 22 26 Variation 9. 25..30 23.27 24..31 B. wins Variation 10. 17..22(11 15..10 25..18 23..26 14..23 7..2 26..30 2..6 9..13 6.10 Variation 11. 7.. 2 22..26 2.. 6 26..31 2.60 6.2 27..24 31.27 6.2

(a) Denvir was first to recognize the virtue of this move.

(b) 1f 27-23 we have a fine problem by Percy M. Bradt, Black to move and draw.

(c) 11-10 draws.—Bradt. (d) Probably loses: 29-25 draws.

(e) 15-19 araws. GAME NO. 138.—"SINGLE CORNER." MR. F. O'MELAY, HUDSON, MICH.

MR. F. O'MELAY, HUDSON, MICH.

In view of the coming Barker-Reed match, this game will be found of interest to your readers.—F. O'M.

11..15 4..8 11..15 14..18 9..18 22..18 22..17 .27 .24 6..2 17..14 18..17 15..22 8..11 15..18 7..11 18..17 23..18 26..23 32..28 2..6 a)14..10 8..11 6..9 18..27 12..16 b)11..15 23..19 17..13 19.15 6..10 1)19..24 9..14 2..6 10..19 16..19 32..27 32..28 14..18 9..18
6..2 17..14
7..11 18..17
2..6 al14..10
12..16 bl11..16
6..10 1)19..24
16..19 39..27
28..24 2)26..23
19..28 8.33
10..19 23..14
5..9 \$2..28 1.. 5 24..20 15...24 28...19 (a) To the point same as 42d game of the Barker-Reed match 1887.
(b) Barker here played 18-23, which allowed the following neat shot: 23..30 19..16 8..10 Variation L

Variation 2

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HOW THE CITY OF WASHINGTON WAS FOUNDED.

The Prophetic Eye of the lather of His Country-The Genius of L'Enfant, Who Designed the City-A Celebrated Squabble-Davy Burns.

[Special Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- Nowhere is the name of Washington held in deeper reverence than here in the Federal city If Washington was the father of his country the synonyms of paternalism fail adequately to express his relationship to the capital. It was Washington who conceived the city, selected the site, secured legislative location of the seat of government, and bore the brunt of the burden of setting the stripling capital upon its feet. The story of Washington the man and Washington the city is well told in history and yet not well known to the people. It is a story worth telling again and again, and of especial timeliness just now when the great accomplishments of the first president are receiving so much attention. When first inaugurated president a hundred years ago Washington was busy with his plans for the creation of a great national city on the shores of his beloved Potomac. Washington was in this as in many other matters a long ways ahead of his times. The site of the present capital city had been seen by him and had won his admiration, many years before. When a mero boy he saw it while riding the country on horseback, and spoke of it when as a young officer he camped with Braddock on the hill where stands the National observatory, within the limits of the present city. Then there was nothing here but wooded slopes partly tilled by two or three farmers. On the hill tops was an almost unbroken thicket of scrub oaks, and the lowlands were covered with underbrush of alder; but bety cen the broad Potomac and the bluffs, a mile and a half away, and the heights of Rock creek at Georgetown and of the Lastern branch, five miles apart, there lay an amphitheatre of such gentle slopes and useful levels that the eye of the young surveyor was quickly attracted to it. Washington, always more of a merchant and engineer than artist, had thoughts of a great commercial city here, with the navigable Potomac, reaching to the sea to help it in the race for supremacy. It was in this spirit that he had surveyed the route of a canal from the Potomac to the Youghiogheny, designed to connect the Atlantic with the Ohio at Pittsburg. Of a company or ganized to build such a canal he afterward became president. And yet it is possible that even at that early day he foresaw the destiny of his country, and felt sure it would some time require a capital. If he did not dream of independence, he surely looked forward to local autonomy and the need of a seat of government. The site of this city he often passed on his way to and from Georgetown, and later, when occupied with public cares, while en route from Philadelphia and New York to his home at Mount Vernon. It is a curious fact that for generations the Indians used the site of this city as a meeting place, holding here many council fires. Of these great "talks" traditions survived all through Washington's Mfe, and this legislative and governmental use of the ground by the aborigines may have suggested to Washington a similar use by

However this may have been, it is certain that Washington was the first and foremost champion of the location of the national capital on the shores of the Potomac. For eight or ten years a bitter contest was waged in congress over the selection of a site for the capital of the young republic. There were many rival aspirants for the honor, and even at that early day sectional jealousies were strong. New England and New York were afraid the south might gain undue advantage over them. The judgment of congress often changed, and as its favor shifted from site to site-now the Susquehanna, then the falls of the Delaware, again the Potomac, and later Germantown—the country was thrown into a turmoil of conflicting opinion and interests. At one time a bill passed both houses of congress locating the capital at Germantown, now a suburb of Philadelphia, but some delay ensuing, reconsideration was had and Germantown lost her golden opportunity. So bitter became the contest that it was feared the republic, as yet none too strongly welded, would be shattered ere a settlement was L'Enfant, the French genius who planned reached. All this time Washington favored the Potomae, as his correspondence shows, and was loth to abandon the project which had occupied his attention for many years, but he modestly refrained from using his great influence in

the new possessors of the soil.

any active manner. arose and threatened the stability of the republic. It was, curiously enough, a public measure similar to the direct tax refunding bill, which President Cleveland vetocd a few months areo. In carrying on the war of independence the New England and routeen scates had confracted large debts, which they now wished the government to assume. Tho south, burner to such obligations, or, if any, of smaller sums, naturally protesed See soon was the around by both sile so his had the feeling run This canger was avered by a boiltle of wine and a good dather, he t as bottles. of wine and cod directs occasionally excit sicut mái ence monthe le, islation. and police of this day. Hemilton and Jeties on accidentally met in front of the president's house in I his a lpl a and engaled in conversation about the refunding measure and capital project. I For half an bour they walked up and 1 down to other, and next day met at l dimer in Jefferson's box e, having for company several of the prominent men of both north and south. Hamilton, taking the initiative, expressed the opinion that the men many months to the survey and preof the north would be willing to let liminary operations, L'Enfant was paid die capital go to the Potomae if the

men of the south would consent to pas-BITS OF CURIOUS HISTORY, sage of the debt assumption act. This suggestion for a compromise was happily received, and the prosperity of the Union and of the future capital on the Potomac was drunk by all present before the company dispersed. It thus appears that the north sold the capital for the price of its state debt, a bargain which the south was probably more than willing to make During the long debate Mr. Madison, afterward president, said: "If it were possible to promulgate our laws by some instantaneous operation, it would be of less consequence where the seat of government might be placed." That condition, though not prophesied by Madison, and probably not dreamed of by the most imaginative statesmen or scientific men of the day, has been virtually realized in the Washington of the present, the news of the capital being instantaneously disseminated throughout the country by the electric telegraph. With fast railway trains and the comforts of modern travel nobody complains because the capital is 500 miles from the center of population. Madison, however, had in him a little of the spirit of prophecy, for he expressed the belief that the center of population "may even extend beyond the Potomac." If Madison had been so fortunate as to live to be as old as Chevreul, who died the other day, he would have seen the center of population a good ways on the other side of the Alleghenies

> It must have been with genuine pleasure that President Washington came down to Georgetown and issued, March 30, 1791, his orders to the commissioners who had been chosen to survey the Federal city. Maryland ceded her part of the ten miles square, according to her agreement, but the land owners were not so easily disposed of. There were only three or four of them, but they proved to be very stubborn and greedy. In those days the method of condemnation of private property for public use was not as well understood as it now is, and when the commissioners got into trouble with the famous Davy Burns they asked the president to come and help them out. Even Washington was at first unable to do anything with the obstinate Scotchman, who did not want a capital at his front door, and didn't care whether the seat of govern- himself, but afterward regretted. A ment came to the Potomac or went to the Assinibome. Washington wrestled with him for several days, and it is said that on one occasion Burns turned on the father of his country and said to him: "You talk very fine, Mr. Washington, and probably expect people to believe all vou say, but what would you have been if you hadn't married the Widow Custis?" A few more interviews with testy Davy exhausted Washington's patience, and he finally informed Davy Burns that the government wanted his land and intended getting it in one way or another. Burns thereupon came to terms, and transferred his six hundred acres, which he did not like to see spoiled for a good farm to make a poor capital, on the same terms that had been made with the other owners of the site—the government to have one lot and the original owner one alternately. Burns stipulated that his cottage must not be interfered with in the laying out of the city, and as this condition was agreed to by Washington, Davy Burns' cottage still stands, one of the historical curiosities of the capital. Nearly all of these negotiations were carried on by Washington in person. Among the estates thus broken up and merged in the Federal city, as Washington always called the place, was one which had come down to the heirs of Francis Pope, who settled here in 1663. Among the older residents of the city one often hears a tradition spoken of that Pope designed the starting of a small town on his property, which he called Rome, and spoke of himself as the Pope of Rome. The high ground on which his residence was built he called Capitoline hill, in true Roman fashion, and it was an odd coincidence that the Capitoline hill of this pioneer's fancy should become the Capitol hill of actuality more than a century after his death. Another local tradition is that two other cities were spread over this ground long before congress adopted it as a seat of government, one being called Carrollsburg and the other Hamburg, but neither making progress beyond the first paper survey.

Throughout his eight years in the presidential chair Washington continued to evence a lively interest in the Federal city. The new capital was named Washington by the commissioners without the president's knowledge, but with the common consent of congress and people. It was Washington who employed Maj the city not for one century, but for thousands of years, and who planned wiser and better than anybody in his lifetime was willing to give him credit for. The chief men of that day were provincial, colonial and narrow in their ideas of art and expenditure. They had been reared At this juncture another contention for the most part in the practice of the strictest private economy, and all through the revolution and afterward had not known v hat it was to manage! the allaus of a government with a surplus of rullion, in its vialts. Indeed, the government had to borrow money from the state of Maryland to carry on its building operations, and so low was better early note withow hericisthe republic scredit that Maryland declined to riske the lori till the capital at the contribution of the same contributions and the contribution of the same contribution of the contr clined to ranke the formula the capital at the communication of the solution o the other hand, was metropolitan, grand Grant is rich to be at the other in his ides, and of course the commissioners and everybody else were unable. to appreciate hier and his work, and as he was of a perverse disposition, is geniuses have a right Some bive leet self to be, it was not long before tions and have also die of he had become involved in quartels with nearly everybody in the city. Even Washington, who admired his talents very much found it difficult to get along with him, and finally dismissed him. A curious instance of the prefity and economy of the time is found in the fact that for planning this wonderful city and giving his personal attention for

the munificent sum of \$2,500. His successor, - man of much ability, was accused of greediness because he desired to be paid \$5 a day and expenses, and was finally induced by Jerferson to dispense with reimbursement

At that time Jefferson was the only man in conspicuous public life who had any considerable art culture, and who had had the advantages of extensive foreign travel - Even Jefferson wanted the city laid out in a regularity of squares with all the streets intersecting at right angles, as in Philadelphia, and, unfortunately, in most other American cities. L'Enfant made the regular cless board squares as Jefferson wished, but he also put in so many avenues running at acute angles that the monotonous effect was happily destroyed, and the opportunity presented for making of the capital the magnificent city which it has finally become. Washington supporte L'Enfant in his design, which was much criticised at the time, and he also supported him as against John Adams, who insisted with a good deal of vigor that the Capitol or congress house should be surrounded by all the executive buildings in a great square of public edifices. Washington gave a good reason for this, as he did for everything, and it is interesting to note that his reason was that if congress and the executive officers were located close together the latter would be so annoyed by the former, as they had been in Philadelphia, that they would have to take their business home in order to keep up with it. In this day of good streets and rapid and cheap means of travel the congress house is found altogether too close to the offices of the president and his ministers, if the comfort of the latter is to be considered.

Washington did not live long enough to see his favorite city occupied as a capital. He died in 1799, and government was not removed here till the next year. When Washington last beheld the city it was a mud hole in the woods, almost wholly devoid of streets, with thirty or forty residences, only two or three of them spacious and comfortable, an unfinished president's house, congress house and treasury. The government was involved in financial difficulties and had to resort to lotteries for the raising of funds -a method sanctioned by Washington wretched place it remained for more than half a century, or until it had become endeared to the people of the whole coun try by the civil war and its associations, and until Shepherd recreated it. Now it is magnificent, and the judgment of the first president and the genius of its designer have been amply vindicated. If the spirit of the immortal George now occasionally visits this mundane sphere, tis safe to say there is no spot affording it more delight than the one on which young Washington set his prophetic gaze when camped on Observatory hill with luckless Braddock.

WALTER WELLMAN.

TO SEE THE GREAT SHOW.

Enormous Prices That Are Paid for Seats Along the Route.

[Special Correspondence.] New York, April 25.—The great show to be given here next week is, of course, to be a free one, so far as the street parades go, but all the same, if anybody is

coming to New York to see them it will be advisable to include in the estimate of expenses the item of the cost of a good place from which to view the show. There is no charge for looking at it, if you can find a place from which you can see it; but as all the desirable places on the streets are likely to be filled with eager crowds, there has risen an extraordinary demand for windows along the route.

Naturally, the first impulse of every one is to go to a hotel, but the individual who relies on that will almost certainly be "left." The main hote sof the city are, most of them, along the route of the procession, it is true, but they are all crowded now, and are likely to be still more crowded day by day till the agony is over. Store and office windows, therefore, have been rented for the two days, and even, in some cases, private houses have been sublet at figures that have gone up rapidly and are likely to go much higher. It is safe to say that there is not a window from which the procession may be seen which is not already rented, but many of them are held by speculators

who are holding for the highest prices. In one instance, I am told that \$3,000 was paid two weeks ago for the ten front windows of a private house on Fifth avenue, just above Twenty-sixth street. In this case the speculator who hired them arranged ten seats at each window, and at first charged \$30 a day for each seat for the two days. Nearly all were taken, but he remarked cheerfully last night in the Hoffman house that he would not dispose of the rest under \$50 a day It seems a tremendous rice, but he will probably get it, for the house is one of the handsomest in the neighbor-

A good many people have each paid \$10 in advance for each of the two days. for the paivil se of occuping a campstool on a roof at the corner of 'twenty-' third street and Broadway This is probably in best location in the city, for a the focus not by a sod a everbooist Made is and and artes a weater is hidth a mastoclactic woosedly

There is a challenging to rest signal truck of the incommendation to a tes well on spire in the line placing on is or the resistance charstive there is the conspats, electing a handrest or eventwo hundred day is for each exchiteven. this is I s t'un the mea soch'agreones are likely to make, for they are holding off till the last min e, and there is not yet any indication of a fell in-

Hundreds of instances like these cited above could be mentioned, but the storice would be all alike.

prices

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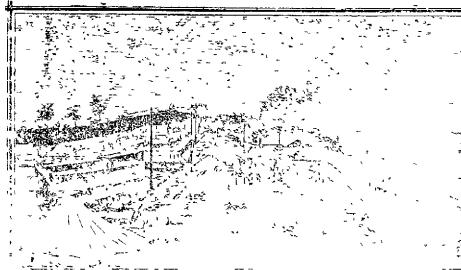
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THE WANDERERS.

THEIR INCREASE OF WORK AND THE LIST STILL GROWING.

A Resume of their Exploits-Work in the Different Mines.

Mr. Editor:-Again we find ourselves at the end of a very successful week's work. We have visited seven mines and secured about one hundred subscribers. As we proceed with our work we find that our efforts are better appreciated, and that the miners of the district are waking up to the fact that there is a need for a good, reliable, home mining paper in their midst. Our fame has been noised abroad before us. and wherever we go it is not as strangers, for mine are working at the pillars, and if all have heard of us and our mission, and they would work steady would finish all have heard of us and our mission, and are waiting almost with outstretched arms to receive us; all are glad to wel- ing at this mine, from whom we secured come "Jap and Little Nick." Now perhaps you may think this sounds somewhat egotistical, and that we are growing vain in our own conceit, but such is not the case, as we can assure you, for we wear the are of a hat we always that it is the same identical hat. However, it is not without some little gratification that we review the events of the past four weeks, for the results of our work far exceeds our tondest expectations During that time we have obtained over five hundred subscribers to your valuable paper. This we attribute, not so much to our own superhuman abilities, as to the ever ready, free-hearted, open handed disp sition of the mining community. We find them to be a better class of pe ple to work among than any which it has ever been our lot to be associated with. They are always ready to to assist the needy, never begradging anything that can be done to aid a go dicause or a worthy person. We are fully aware that the miners are not all rull-ill-aged angels, and that they have faults and sometimes do things which are naughty, still they are never miserly or penurious. So our almost craftsmen in the Tuscarawas valley. unpar:liele i success has been due wholly to the hearty support given us by the miners of the valley, and we would again express our sincere thanks to the many good friends who have done so a uch to aid us. In our trip this week the first bank we visited was

SIPPO NO 3.

On usuday we canvassed the Sippo mine, sit at-3 about three miles northwest of the city, on the W. & L. E. R R. It is operated by the Sippo Ccal Company, with offices at Massilion. The boss Mr. Charles Bremkamp, ie cerved us kindry, and gave his consent for us to see the men in the bank. It took us about three hours to go through the entire mine, where we found about forty men and obtained twenty three subscribers. We would remember the weigh boss, Mr. J. D. Evans, also the checkweighman, who shared the contents of their dinner buckets with us, and made us feel quite at home.

wes**t** massillon no. 1.

This mine is located one mile and a half south of the city. It was opened in November, 1884, and since that time a great deal of coal has been taken out This mine is a slope, is in firs class condition and employes over one hundred men. Here, as at all other mines near the city, we found a great many who are already subscribers to THE IN-DEPENDENT. We were extremely well treated at this mine, the boss, Mr. B. J. Moore, being a very intelligent gentleman and a pleasant companion. He accompanied us part way through the mine and showed us a great many interesting things in different parts of the bank. This bank is generally pretty dry, except in one entry where the coal takes a dip, and here the water comes down from overhead so badly as to make it very uncomfortable to work in. We secured twenty subscribers, and left feeling quite well satisfied with our day's work, as so many already take your paper. Next we visited the

MASSILLON STONE AND FIRE BRICK COM-

Brickyard, about four miles north of the city, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. About twenty-five men are employed here, most of whom, however, are Italians and Germans and cannot read English, so that among them all we got only a few subscribers. Here the clay for making bricks is dug in much the same way coal is mined. It has to be blasted. The clay lies under a bed of sandstone and an opening is made at the foot of a bluif, a ledge of rock fully fifty feet high. The diggers are paid by the ton and it is said make better wages than coal miners. After we finished at the brickyard we wended our way across the fields to Chapman, more familiarly known as Youngstown Hill, where we met the mayor of the town and all the rest of the big guns, including your illustrious correspondent from this highly exalted metropolis.

'enismine is located about one half and south of Navarre, and is operated by the Beaver Run Coal Company. Mr. John Morean is the boss at this place. and we found him to be a very social gentleman. He, like a great many nine b sees of the Tuscarawas valley, favored the object we had in view and readil, subscribed for the paper and made the circuit of the mine with as A great many of the working places in this mine are under and around the canal, and in One or two instances they extend under the The mawas river, so that it requires practicel experience and constant care on the part of the mine boss. After making the circuit of this mine, which employs tharty-five men, we secured lifteen subscribers, and like in other mines around Massillon, we found several who were already subscribers to your paper. For the many favors shown us at this mine, Mr. Morgan has our most sincere

WEST MARSHLON NO. 2.

This mine is situated about two and a Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. Mr. C. mine. This mine has worked very steady all winter, but at present they are only working half days, but after going through the mine we secured sixteen subscribers and found many already taking your paper. Thye employ about forty men at this mine, and are shipping a good quality of domestic coal. We thank Mr. Klein for his assistance while at this mine.

PIGEON RUN-This mine is situated about four miles south of Massillon, and is operated by the Howells Coal Company. Mr. J. E. English is the mine boss at this place. After introducing ourselves and the object of our visit to Pigeon Run mine, Mr. English willingly offered us his as sistance, so we descended the shaft, which is about 185 feet deep. Arriving at the bottom, we had not far to go to make the circuit of this mine, for it is nearly finished. The miners at this the mine in about two or three months. There are only about twenty men worktwelve subscriptions. We feel thanful to Mr. English for his kind treatment while at this mine.

KELLER'S SLOPE.

This mine is situated about four miles west of Massillon on the Putsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago ra Iroad. Mr. Crist have-in fact our memory reminds us | Kouth is the boss of this mine, which is a new one. It was sunk about one year ago on the farm of Mr. John Jacobs. They employ about eighty men, but they are mostly Germans who cannot read English, and with working only one day or so in the week and other circumstances combined, we only secured eight subscribers, but hope to do better in our next canvass of this mine. Mr. Rhinelard Keller superintends Beaver Run mine, Keller's shatt and this mine. He has our sineere thanks for the many courtesies shown us while at those

We started out four weeks ago to cauvass the nunes of the Tuscarawas valley, with the object of making The Mas-SILLON INDEPENDENT a mining paper for this district. We established orrespondents at nearly every mine we visited, and in order for our plan to sneeeed we depend for news from the various mine è rrespondents. Please let us hear from you once a week, so that we can keep the miners of toos valley posted on what is going or, in the many mines in the district. By so doing you will greatly favor Thi. Independent and your fellow JAP AND NICK.

ALL IS HARMONY

AMONG THE TUSCARAWAS VALLEY MINERS.

They Accept President McBride's Ad-

vice and will Continue at Work. To-morrow, May 1, is t e day on which what is known as the summer schedule for mining goes into effect. The winter price, which terminates to day, was eighty-five cents per ton, and under the old arrangement the summer price would have been eighty cents; but some time ago the operators decided among themselves that the summer schedule should be seventy-five cents, which was objected to by the miners, and the resuit was a conference between represen- quarter days last week. tatives of operators and miners with the view of anneably adjusting the differences. After the conference, President | days last week, and the cars are running McBride issued a circular recommending | slow The dance held at the Lake the miners to accept seventy-seven and | View hall last Sunday evening was a one-half as the new summer price.

It has been generally understood by by all present. those interested in mining affairs that the suggestions of President McBride would be adopted, and this impression has been strengthened by the fact that in The Independent for a few items the miners have not made any public move toward insisting upon the old or three of the mines around here are

To corroborate this view THE INDE-PENDENT this morning interviewed the day! West Massillon No. 2 nearly every Hon. Anthony Howells on the subject. half day, with men getting all they can That gentleman said he had heard of no | do; West Massillon slope worked three acceptance of the new rate and the probability was there would not be any, as it was such a small matter and the quantity of coal mined during the summer season was so trifling that neither party would be seriously affected whether the old price was maintained or the new one adopted.

Mr. Howells said that at the Columhus convention, called to consider the proposed reduction, the Indiana and II- ing situation throughout the four conlinois operatives withdrew, claiming peting States looks gloomy. This is the that their miners could be persuaded to | day on which we ought to have started accept a ten-cent reduction and that to work on a schedule of prices that they (the withdrawing operators) would | shou'd have been satisfactory to all parnot hearken to any other terms. "The ties concerned; but instead of that, each situation, then," said Mr. Howeir, "isubstantially this If the operators in the two states named can secure a tencent reduction from their basis, our two and one-half-cent reduction is substantally worthless, as we would be unable from May I to November I, and eightyto compete with them in the market, liowever, I have not yet heard from those sections, and do not know what of the year. In Illinois the operators they will do,'

Mr. C. Russell was also spol -n to, and he said his advices from their mine this morning was that the men would continue to work at the seventy-sevencentrate recommended by their presi-

How it Looks in Illinois.

Contumes, April 29-At the headquarters of the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers in this city the information is given out today that it is more than probable a strike will be inaugurated in Illinois. The officers of the union are advised that the operators have demanded a reduction of ten cents on the ton for mining and that they have refused to meet with the miners There is little probability of the miners accepting the proposed reduction.

The Situation at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 29.-The railroad coal operators of Western Pennsylvania half miles northwest of Massillon on the held a meeting here to day and decided but I would advise all miners who are to pay 711 cents per ton for six months looking for work to try and keep away Klein is the boss of this mine. After from May 1 and 761 during the remainstating the object of our visit he readily der of the year. This is satisfactory to shines bright again. At present it looks consented to conduct us through the the miners.

THE MINING SITUATION.

The Opinions of Others on Both Sides of the Question. With the view of obtaining all possible

definite news on the mining situation, found. although what was published elsewhere covered the points pretty thoroughly, several other gentlemen were interview ed, with the appended result:

John Harkins-There is some agitation among the miners in this district, attributable, I think, to the fact that Chris. Evans did not issue his circular soon enough; but it looks as if the men would gracefully accept the 773 cent rate and continue to work. Meetings were held in the upper end of the valley. and at Dalton and Lawrence, the early part of the week and at the West Massillon Coal Company's mine this morning. From what I can learn the miners will accept the 773 cent rate for summer, on promise of the operators that if the former rate of eighty cents is paid at any mine the others will follow. We have not averaged much more than one day's work a week during the winter. noticed that the whisele blew for work

at Sippo this morning.
Rinehart Keiler-We don't anticipate any interruption to work at our two mines west of town, nor at Beaver Run There has been no outspoken opposition to the acceptance of the operators' proposition for a compromise, and from our point of observation, it does not look as if there would be any.

President McBride said everything looked favorable to an endorsement of his suggestion for the acceptance of a 772 cent rate, although the action of the Indiana and Illinois men might have its influence. In both States the indications were that the miners would strike to resist the proposed ten cent reduction, and that he was in telegraphic communication with their conventions in session to-day at Terre Haute and Streator, the

result of which he would know to night. From Up the Valley.

KRUMROY.

Sammit Bink mine worked one and one half days last week, the miners having quit work Luesday noon, the question of deficiency work being in dispute. The trouble was amicably adjusted on Wednesday morning, the secretary of District No. 19 having appeared on the scene, and the men decided to go to work. The company, however, baving sufficient coal on hand to supply the demand for the balance of the week, work was not resumed until Menday morning Several of the old miners of this vicinity are going to Akron, to secure work in the shops. But little work is done here during the sammer A. Morrison will leave this week for a trip through Massillon and North Lawrence, returning by way of Wadsworth.

WADSWORTH.

Work is quite dull here, the Excelsior mines working only one and three-

LAKE VIEW,

Lake View Mine No. 1 worked two grand success, and was highly enjoyed

Massillon Mines.

Mr. Editor:—Please allow me space from the mines around Massillen. Two doing pretty good. Keller's shaft is working every day, Beaver Run every days and a half last week. The rest are doing but very little. Pigeon Run mine worked a balt day last week, and Keller's slope the same. Sippo mine is working pretty fair. We hope that with the adjustment of prices work will start up all along the line.

ON THE WING,

At this writing (Wednesday) the min-State is left to fight its own battle, and this is the way it now looks: Ohio has accepted the operators' terms, namely. seventy-reven and one-half cents per ton two and one half cents for the remainder demand a reduction of ten cents per ton, refuse to meet the miners, and a strike seems probable. In Indiana the si'nation is about the same as in Illinois; the operators ask a ten cent reduction; the namers of that State had a meeting vesterday (April 30 and the operators med to-day. What the outcome will be is hard to predict. We wish it were other wise. We should liked to have seen the four competing States stand together and an adjustment of prices that would have been satisfactory to all parties.

Fox Lake No. 2.

Mr. Epiron:-Please allow me space in your greatly improved paper to say a few words. Since "The Wanderers" were here we have worked only four days, and our trouble with the operator is not settled for deficient work. Mr. Johnson, the vice president, was here on Saturday last to investigate the matter, so I cannot tell what will turn up, from this place at present until the cun MINES AND MINERS.

Many Matters of General Interest. Near Peking, China, veins of coal

ninety-five feet in thickness have been

A large block of coal, containing thirty-two cubic feet, was taken from the Kehley Run mine, Pa., last Wednesday. It will be sent to the Paris exposition.

George H. Ely & Brother, of Cleveland, have purchased a large track of ore in Cuba. and will shortly ship ore, suitable for making Bessemer steel, to the markets in this country in unlimited quantities, the duty on which will be seventy-five cents per ton.

The Brewster Coal Company, of Akron, has given Kessner, Cook & Co., of Warsaw, the contract to build a threemile switch to their mines near Mancaester, from a point on the C., A. & C., between New Portage and Clinton Their bid was \$6,750.50.

From the excess of coal in the hands of dealers over that of last spring it is ikely that active trade will be later beginning this season. It will be brisk enough, however, when it sets in for the fall season, and give the operators all they can do to supply it.—Pottsville Pa.) Joural.

On the first day of next month a cut in in the earnings of the coal miners will be made in this district of seven and one-half cents per ton. The old summer scale provides for a reduction of five cents on May 1, and the additional reduction is the result of recent confer ences. Local trouble is not anticipated.

Mr. W. D. Jenkin, of Kansas City, writes:-"Black smoke is an indication of fuel wasted-of imperfect combustion. The combustion of carbonic acid ought to be invisible. We should see white smoke coming out of a chimney, and to see a chimney with no smoke at all coming out of it implies a cold chimney. the supply of air is too great; vapor of water is produced which condenses in the chimney; the heat is therefore not great enough.

"Our Pittsburg advices are that while trade is improving gradually and the shipments to the lakes opened up fairty, the movement at present is not a large one; the operators on the Monongahela are not running their mines to any extent at present, and there is coal; enough in the lower river markets to meet all requirements for the next six months, with prices down to a very low ebb. At Chicago soft coal is much cut up; the wages and freight questions not being settled make the immediate future an uncertain one; at the present time the Pittsburg coals are being offered at low rates—thanks to low cost of delivery. As a rule the men at the loading docks in Cleveland are at work—at the reduced rate-whenever there are any cargoes to load; rate is twelve cents per ton, as a gainst ten cents at Fairport and eleven enets at Ashtabula."-F. E. Saward,

The Seale for the Coming Year.

COLUMBUS, O., April 26 .-- Christ Evans President of district No. 10 National Prowhich announces that the district executive committee have made an agreement with the operators, of Ohio for a mining scale for the coming year, the first half to be 611 and the last 671.

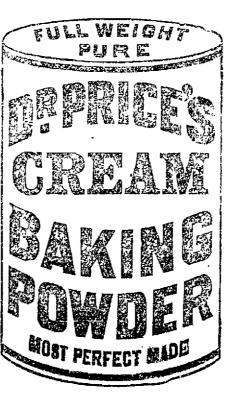
Big Coal Development in Ohio.

STEVBENVILLE, O., April 25.-D. W. Fuller; General Manager of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, says in an interview that the company owns 6,000 acres of coal in Jefferson county 223 feet thick. One mine is already in the coal and two others will be in thirty days and the company will produce a 1,000,000 tons a year. Three town will be built at the mines, two of them to be called Dillon and Laureltown .- Pittsburg Times.

Clevelana Trade Report. [From the Coal Trade Journal.]

Massillon\$2	อาส 2 10
Palmyra 2	E5@ 2.40
Pittsburg 2	$05m \gtrsim 10$
Salineville1	75m 1 80
Kentucky Cannel	4 110
Goshen	1 90
Sherrodsville	
Osnaburg	
Coshecton Hocking	

Anthracite-Grate, \$5.00. egg, \$5.00; stove, \$5.00; chestnut, \$5.25 per ton, delivered. Wholesale-Grate, \$4.69; egg, \$4.96; stove. \$4.91; chestnut, \$4.91.



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Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned by been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Daniel W. Rogers, late of Stark county, Ohio, Duted April 4, 1860

ANNA ROGERS, Administratrix

Legal Notice.

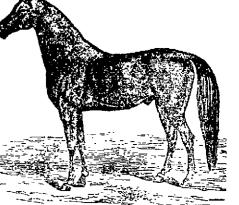
George Baum, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 18th day of March, 1889, Mary Francis Baum filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said George Baum, on the ground of wilful absence for more than three years last passed, and for alimony, and custody of their child, and to be restored to her maiden name. Said case will be for hearing on and after May 31st, 1889. Mary Francis Baum, By Wm, McMillen, her attorney. 43-6t

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